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MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
IOWA

THE

MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS

OF THE

GOVERNORS OF IOWA

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VOLUME VI

PUBLISHED BY
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA
1904

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PREFACE

This volume of the "Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa" includes the messages and proclamations of Governor William Larrabee and Governor Horace Boies — two of the most remarkable of the long line of State Governors. The administration of Governor Larrabee (1886–1890) is characterized chiefly by an anti-railroad attitude and by a strong advocacy of prohibition as applied to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. On the other hand the administration of Governor Boies (1890–1894) is unique in that it is the only Democratic administration since the organization of the Republican party in 1856.

Benj. F. Shambaugh

Iowa City, 1904

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GOVERNOR WILLIAM LARRABEE

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

William Larrabee was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, on January 20, 1832. His father, Adam A. Larrabee, a graduate of West Point, served with distinction in the War of 1812. Mr. William Larrabee was raised on a farm and was educated in the common schools. At the age of nineteen he began to teach in the schools of Connecticut.

In 1853 Mr. Larrabee came to Iowa, where he resumed his work as a teacher in the common schools. Afterwards, for a period of three years, he was employed as foreman on a large farm owned by Judge E. H. Williams in Clayton County. In 1857 he became interested in the Clermont Mills of which in time he became the sole proprietor. Later he turned his attention chiefly to farming, and soon ranked as one of the largest land holders in the State of Iowa. To farming he added banking as a phase of his business activity.

It was in 1867 that Mr. Larrabee was first elected to the State Senate. He occupied a seat in this body continuously for eighteen years when he resigned. In 1885 he was nominated and elected Governor by the Republican party. Two years later he was reëlected to succeed himself. His administration is generally ranked as one of the strongest in the history of the State. It was characterized by legislation regulating railroad rates and by a firm adherence to the principles of prohibition as applied to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Soon after retiring from the

office of Governor he wrote and published a book on *The Railroad Question* which has come to be widely known throughout the United States.

In 1898 Mr. Larrabee was again called into the public service as chairman of the Board of Control which had been established by the General Assembly to take charge of the charitable and penal institutions of the State. Of this important board he remained chairman until he resigned in February, 1900. At present he is serving as President of the Iowa Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

FIRST INAUGURAL

JANUARY 14, 1886

From Pamphlet Edition of Address—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City

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Fellow Citizens:

With gratitude to the people of the State for the confidence which they reposed in me by committing to my charge their highest trust, and with a deep sense of the great responsibility that I assume in accepting it, I invoke the blessing of Almighty God and the support of all good citizens of this commonwealth, to aid me in the proper discharge of the duties of my office.

We have every reason to rejoice over the continued prosperity of our people and the healthy condition of our State affairs, and it behooves me here to acknowledge the great obligations under which we are placed to our worthy retiring Executive for his devotion to duty and his unremitting exertions to promote the welfare of the people.

Our ancestors, the early settlers of the colonies, keenly realizing the oppressive intolerance of their native government, and deeply imbued with the spirit of opposition to its iniquitous and even vicious customs, left their mother country and established here a body politic upon the basis of justice, equality and self-government.

There is, by the law of nature, an intimate relation between the policies and fates of governments. Tyranny and wrong inevitably lead to suffering and decay, while modera-

tion and right lead to happiness and prosperity. Any nation disregarding the eternal rule of justice will sooner or later pay the penalty for the transgression; and the longer the delay in correcting the evil, the severer will be the judgment. Our own nation has proved no exception to this law. The wisest among the founders of our government well realized the enormity of the evils resulting from the institution of slavery, yet, moved by an extreme desire to obtain "a more perfect union,"—they consented to perpetuate, or rather failed to eradicate, an evil which the moral sense of the majority condemned as a crying sin against humanity. For over eighty years the existence of slavery on American soil belied the proudest passage of our great charter of rights, until Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the War of the Rebellion freed the most sacred document of American liberty from the charge of being a mockery. Brilliant as were the deeds of our noble sons during the struggle for the preservation of the Union and the recognition of human rights, it took four long years to destroy a system which for a century we had nurtured.

AN HONEST BALLOT

Yet our political mission was not ended with the abolishment of slavery. In compliance with the principles of political equality, as announced by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence, it became necessary to endow over four millions of freedmen, under the protection of our fundamental law, with all the rights of American citizens. It is therefore a duty which we owe to ourselves as well as to the cause of justice, to secure to them the full enjoyment of

those rights, and especially the right to cast an honest ballot and to have it honestly counted.

Many of the freedmen in the States which rose in rebellion are debarred from the exercise of this franchise. An election there is too often but a farce, and a fraud practiced upon the ignorant and helpless. The declared result of such an election is only the will of those people who twenty-five years ago forced their States into secession, and who still maintain the right to govern, regardless of the will of the majority. The spirit that prompts and encourages the continuance of this evil is the same that demanded its perpetuation and fostered its growth; and it is a question for this generation to determine whether such a spirit shall be permitted to dominate, or whether the principles of a truly republican government shall prevail.

The fifteenth amendment to our National Constitution leaves no doubt as to the right of the Federal Government to employ such measures as may be necessary to remove this cancer from the vitals of our political system. The people of Iowa are as much interested in the correction of these abuses as they are in the correction of acts of injustice committed within their own borders.

We should not permit the State Rights heresy to again obtain control of our national government. All frauds upon the freedom and purity of the ballot-box, whether committed at the dictation of the slave barons in South Carolina and Mississippi, by the aid of eminent jurists and statesmen in Delaware, or by the cunning of the political brigands of Chicago and Cincinnati, concerns us equally in Iowa, and will continue to concern us until this flagrant wrong is righted.

Let no one be blinded by party prejudice. There is no more important question pressing upon the public mind at the present time; and all patriotic citizens should unite in the demand that these outrages upon the rights of millions of freemen shall cease.

The successful attempts to defile the purity of the ballot-box elsewhere already appear to exert their influence in our own State, for indications of illegitimate voting are by no means wanting in our larger cities, and appear to demand a revision of our election laws.

AMERICAN POLICY OF PROTECTION

The policy of protection to American labor and industries was uppermost in the minds of the fathers of our republic. This is attested by the fact that the second bill enacted into law under our National Constitution was for the raising of revenue and "for the encouragement and protection of manufacturers." Adherence to this policy has always been followed by increased compensation for labor and by general prosperity; a departure from it, by reduced wages, discontent and a depression of all industrial interests. There may perhaps have been one exception to this general rule, when well-known factors intervened to suspend for a time its operation.

Under this beneficial policy our nation has during the last twenty-five years made marvelous progress, and has grown in all the elements that contribute to the greatness and happiness of a civilized people, notwithstanding the great destruction occasioned by four years of civil war. More than three-fourths of the total expense of the war has already

been paid, and previous to the present management of federal affairs the close of each fiscal year witnessed a remarkable reduction of our bonded indebtedness.

A continuance of this policy, which protects not only American manufacturers by imposing duties on imported merchandise, but American laborers as well by prohibiting the importation of Chinese and pauper laborers from Europe, will soon remove every vestige of our national debt.

PENSIONS

It would, moreover, enable us to repay, though inadequately, a debt of gratitude and justice to our Nation's defenders. We should be more liberal to those soldiers who are entitled to pensions under existing laws, and the time is near at hand when a pension should also be granted to every soldier and sailor who staked his life for the preservation of the Union. Justice demands this, since there is scarcely a soldier whose health is not more or less impaired in consequence of the hardships of the war, while the increasing difficulty of procuring such proof as is now required by law is working more and more injustice.

Under the American policy of protection all this may be accomplished and national prosperity be continued, while the adoption of the British policy of free trade would inevitably lead to national disaster, reducing the laborers of the United States to a condition resembling that to which English free trade and English oppression have reduced the people of Ireland.

To maintain this policy and increase the demand for our manufactures, all reasonable efforts should be made to

extend our commercial intercourse with other countries, and especially Mexico, South and Central America.

TAXATION AND CURRENCY

There is no part of the administration of the government that requires such extensive information and thorough knowledge of the principles of political economy as the subject of taxation and currency, and any change should be discouraged that will increase the burdens of the debtor class, or contribute to industrial depression.

Nothing is more important than to have a currency of stable value. A government cannot do a more cruel thing than to permit a fluctuating currency. It gives unreasonable advantage to the sagacious and enterprising monied few over the industrious and uninformed masses. Every change or new regulation affecting values of property presents a new harvest for those who foresee its inevitable consequences.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

From the first organization of our national government until the close of the administration of John Quincy Adams the practice of removing federal officers for partisan reasons was comparatively unknown.

With President Jackson's administration, however, was inaugurated that degrading system which makes spoils of public offices and distributes them as rewards for party service.

This pernicious custom was continued to a greater or less extent, until the people, weary of its evil influence, demanded a correction of this abuse, and Congress in response adopted

what is known as the Civil Service Reform Act. Wholesome results would doubtless have followed the conscientious enforcement of this law, but its provisions have been completely disregarded both in letter and in spirit by the introduction of the newly-created crime of offensive partisanship.

A system of espionage and intrigue which encourages a vile and inquisitorial scrutiny into the personal affairs of public officers, and confers upon congressmen the questionable honor of acting as government detectives, is repulsive to every honest American, and any attempt to shield such a system under the pretense of reform is an insult to American intelligence.

THE INDUSTRIAL QUESTION

The industrial question, involving the relations between labor and capital, the rate of wages, and the proper distribution of wealth, is by no means a new one, nor does it require the application of new principles for its solution, but rather the reviving of new confidence in old virtue.

We must maintain for the laborer larger compensation for his work than is realized in other countries, and should eradicate some evils which, though yet in their infancy, are constantly growing upon us and threaten much danger in the future. The time is past when physical force should be relied upon for the settlement of these questions. Justice and reason should govern the capitalist and the laborer. Strikes and lockouts are measures too wasteful and expensive in a civilization having wants so urgent and manifold as ours. It is as proper and perhaps as essential for labor to organize as for capital, but as organized capital under the control of inefficient managers is soon wasted, so will the

benefits of labor organizations be lost if their control falls into the hands of selfish and designing demagogues.

It is a misfortune that trivial, and sometimes imaginary, evils are magnified, and used by unscrupulous and narrow-minded politicians for the purpose of exciting the prejudices and exasperating the passions of well-meaning people.

Evils will ever grow out of the inevitable changes of society as our population increases in density and as wealth accumulates. It is our duty as intelligent and honorable men to meet these questions as they arise, and disposing of them with a spirit of fairness and justice, prevent the noisy agitator from making them subservient to his base schemes of personal advantage and party interest. Such a person is an enemy to the best interests of the people, and a clog upon the efforts of those who by wise and beneficent measures are striving to promote and meliorate the condition of mankind.

Boards of arbitration for the adjustment and settlement of disputes between labor and capital, and especially those peculiar to the mining interests, have been adopted in other States with the best results; and I believe that such a course would also prove beneficial to us.

Yet while everything should be done on the part of the State to protect the rights, and improve the social condition of the laborer, he should never forget that honesty, diligence, intelligence, frugality and sobriety are the only trustworthy means by which success and permanent prosperity can be obtained, and that all theories of securing the rewards of those virtues without rigidly practicing them are, and always will be, fallacious. Every laborer should aim to

obtain a competency, and the State should render him all proper assistance in his efforts in that direction, both by removing from his path the serpent that tempts him to intemperance and prodigality, and by encouraging the establishment of such institutions as will train him to a systematic and economical management of his affairs. Unfortunately the people of Iowa are less proficient in the art of saving, than that of earning.

SAVINGS BANKS

The experience of Europe and the older portions of our country have shown that a system of reliable savings banks under the strict supervision of the State is one of the most potent agents to promote the thrift and improve the condition of our working classes.

But few have an accurate conception of the importance of these institutions in our own country. The deposits of the savings banks of the State of New York are little less than five hundred million dollars. New England shows to still better advantage. According to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency the aggregate of savings bank deposits in those States is now $492,373,407.

The total population of New England in 1880 was 4,010,529, and the present number of deposit accounts at the savings banks is 1,460,185, which shows 36 per cent. of the entire population to be depositors. The average amount of each account is $337.21; the average per capita $122.77, or an average of $613.85 for every family of five persons. Taking the State of Massachusetts alone, we find still better results, the deposits being $262,720,147 in a total popula-

tion of 1,783,085, or $147.30 per capita and $736.50 for every family of five persons.

When we remember that these vast sums have been accumulated by the savings of people of moderate means—the acceptance of larger deposits being prohibited by law—one can realize what the persistent practice of frugality and economy may accomplish.

Improvidence is the characteristic feature of the savage; the accumulation of property, the first step toward civilization. It is no less true that the stability of a state decreases in the same ratio in which the number of its paupers increases; and that state has the best guarantee for internal peace and prosperity which has the largest proportions of well-to-do citizens. The state should therefore incite the laborer to obtain pecuniary independence, by providing for him places of deposit, where his small surplus earnings are received and safely kept and where he may within a few years accumulate a sum far beyond his expectation, which will prove a comfort to him and often a great blessing to those he leaves behind.

For the purpose of inculcating these principles in the minds of the young, some of our best teachers have introduced the savings bank into their schools with good results.

EDUCATION

The most powerful lever of progress is education. If it is true, as I hold it to be, that ignorance, poverty and crime are intimately related, it is the duty of every state to educate.

In a republic, where every man is an elector and every

elector is a sovereign, having in the election of his legislators and his rulers equal voice with the best, the wealthiest and the wisest, illiteracy and ignorance of the masses become a national calamity. A republic can survive war, famine and pestilence, but it cannot survive the intelligence of its people.

The demands of our people for a high educational standard is evinced by the heavy taxes voluntarily imposed upon their property for this purpose. Yet while all good and intelligent citizens fully realize the importance of mental and moral culture and require their children to avail themselves of the educational facilities within their reach, there are also those who through ignorance, vice or negligence deprive the children under their control of the benefits of the school, thus defeating the very purpose for which the free school system was created. For the protection of such unfortunate children and the interests of society, the adoption of a compulsory education law is imperatively demanded and should be no longer delayed. It is a severe law that requires the widow's home to be sold, to erect a school-house and employ a teacher for the benefit of her neighbor's children, and we should certainly grant the right to her to demand that those children avail themselves of the opportunities procured at such a sacrifice.

Teachers should develop the moral no less than the mental faculties of the children under their charge and should endeavor to foster in them such habits as will best secure their future welfare. Teachers should by law be required to instruct their pupils as to the injurious effects of the habitual use of alcohol and narcotics upon the system.

In view of the fact that about half of the taxes levied in

this State go to the support of schools, prudent management of public funds requires that no one should be employed as a teacher who is not thoroughly qualified for his duties. Our State Normal School is doing noble work in fitting young men and women for the vocation of teaching, and the interests of our schools require that a hearty support be given to this institution.

The Agricultural College, through its graduates, exerts a most wholesome influence over the agricultural and kindred interests of the State, and should not be allowed to deteriorate either in tone or usefulness.

It should be the pride of all true friends of education to make our State University equal to the best in the land.

It is now divested of all features which once subjected it to the charge of being a local institution, and as fast as well-matured plans for extending its sphere of action can be adopted, adequate appropriations should be made for their consummation.

It is a matter of deep regret throughout the State, that the influences surrounding this institution are such as to weaken its claim upon public favor.

To enlarge the usefulness of the University, it is as important to improve the moral atmosphere of its surroundings as its curriculum.

The people of the State will never rest content until the city on which was bestowed the trust and favor of holding our highest seat of learning has become a model of moral and social refinement.

CORPORATIONS

Division and combination of labor, of energy and of means are the main elements of all civilization.

Private corporations, a natural outgrowth, are among the principal factors of the great progress which our age has witnessed.

Their creation is permitted by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the people, and their action should be kept strictly within the sphere for which they were created. The authority of the State to regulate and control corporations is now firmly established by the decisions of the courts and should be exercised with firmness, intelligence and discretion.

Railroad and insurance companies as well as banks are now required by law to give publicity to their business. Such requirements should be extended to other corporations doing business in the State, and litigations with them should be kept in our State courts as far as practicable.

RAILROADS

It has been the policy of this State to encourage the construction of railroads. The wisdom of such a policy is evinced by the rapid growth of the system and the great benefits arising from it to the various interests of our people.

We have at the present time over 7,520 miles of railway in operation, yet our people will hardly be satisfied until every township in the State is intersected by the rail.

Many perplexing questions are constantly arising between individuals and the management of railroad companies.

After experimenting with much profit in past years as to

the proper method of dealing with them, we adopted the commissioner system. It has fully answered our expectations, the board having rendered valuable services to the people by vigilant and careful attention to their grievances.

Largely through the efforts of this board the rates of transportation have been materially reduced.

Many differences are now settled with little or no expense to the persons aggrieved, and the individual is no longer compelled to resort to the courts to secure the correction of abuses and impositions. Friction between the people and the railroads is less and less, each year, as the work of the commission is better understood.

The experience of all other States which have adopted this system confirms the opinion that such a course of dealing with railways is preferable to any other yet known, and there can be no doubt that the adoption of a National Board of Railroad Commissioners would be the proper measure to regulate inter-state transportation.

The improvement of our internal water-courses, including that of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and the construction of the proposed Hennepin Canal would prove great equalizers of rates of transportation.

TELEGRAPH

The success which has attended the postal telegraph system in those countries which have adopted it would seem to warrant its introduction into the United States.

Until that can be accomplished, rates should be fixed by law, to protect the public against the present unreasonable charges. Twenty-five cents is a sufficient compensation for

the transmission of a message not exceeding twenty words, between any two points in our State.

The present short-sighted policy of exorbitant charges can only be justified by the necessity of earning dividends on watered stock.

INSURANCE

The insurance business of the State has grown to great proportions, about four million dollars being now annually paid in premiums.

The losses paid during the last year amounted to less than $1,600,000, thus leaving in the hands of the insurance companies over $2,400,000 as gross profits.

Allowing $400,000 to the companies for taxes and contingent expenses, there would be left to them $2,000,000 for the labor performed. This sum would employ at an annual salary of $1,000 each, 2,000 insurance officials in the State, or say twenty in each county. Compare this with the management of our county affairs. Two officers, the treasurer and auditor, transact the entire financial business of the county at an expense not exceeding $5,000 per annum.

In view of the intelligence of the people of this State, further comments seem unnecessary, though I am well aware that sophistical arguments will be resorted to, to counteract the force of this statement.

It would seem that Iowa capital and Iowa enterprise should be able to insure Iowa property as safely as non-resident companies. Home companies, being entirely under our control, should be encouraged to do this business at a reasonable rate of compensation. The character of the property in our State is such as should entitle the insured to

lower rates than are at present obtained. Many abuses are perpetrated upon unsuspecting policy-holders, who only learn of the imposition when it is too late to correct it. Home companies are more likely to do justice to their patrons, being nearer to them, and feeling therefore a greater sense of responsibility.

Owing to the growth of this business, the Auditor of State is greatly overburdened with work. I therefore recommend that a separate department for the supervision of the insurance companies be established and placed in charge of a competent official, to whom might also be entrusted the examination of the banks. The present seems an opportune time to make this change, which has been repeatedly recommended by my predecessors.

AGRICULTURE

Iowa is pre-eminently adapted to agricultural pursuits, and the true source of her greatness lies in her healthy climate and the capacity of her soil to produce those staples most necessary for the sustenance of mankind. We came into the Union as the twenty-ninth in order of time, and stand eleventh as to population, yet rank first in the family of States in the gross product of their great cereal—corn; first in the value of domestic animals, neat cattle, horses and swine. The annual value of the products of our soil and dairy and the increase of our stock equals that of the total cotton crop of the United States. The mines of California and Colorado have never been half as rich in their output as the prairie mines of Iowa, which have the additional advantage over the former that with proper care they will never

become exhausted. We should strive to understand the character and capacity of our soil, and engage in that kind of agriculture which is best adapted to the production of the greatest wealth. It would be much to our advantage to abandon the shipping of grain, and to direct our attention to stock-raising and the dairy.

All reasonable encouragement should be given to the improvement of our stock. More stringent laws should be immediately enacted to guard against the introduction or spreading of contagious diseases of cattle and swine, even to the extent that arbitrary measures might be taken to stamp them out when found within our borders. Hog cholera alone has probably caused a loss of no less than a million dollars during the last year.

Our dairy interests should no less receive the attention of the legislator. The present law against adulterating the products of the dairy, which is practically inoperative, should be so amended as to insure to our dairymen ample protection. This great industry, which promises yet to become one of the most important in the State, entitles it to more consideration than it has hitherto received.

TITLES OF SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS

Mention should here also be made of the doubtful legality of the titles to lands in dispute between settlers and railway companies. The importance to a farmer of a clear title to his lands requires that the utmost should be done on the part of the State to protect the rights of those settlers.

MANUFACTURES

Good opportunities offer here for investment in manufacturing enterprises, and capital judiciously invested is quite certain to prove remunerative. We should promote manufactures, since success in these interests will greatly enhance the value of our agricultural products. Diversified industries are necessary for a State to insure the highest degree of prosperity.

Notwithstanding the great productiveness of our fertile soil, we should not rely solely upon it, but should fully develop all the natural resources of the State, and with our manifold advantages for manufacturing, this branch of industry should by no means be neglected.

COMMERCE

Closely allied are our mercantile interests, and what has been said concerning the promotion of manufactures is also applicable to them. The efforts of our Board of Railroad Commissioners to sustain the wholesale business of the State against outside encroachments should be seconded, if necessary, by appropriate legislation.

JUDICIARY

Recently adopted amendments to our State Constitution imply a revision of our judicial system. Much diversity of opinion, of course, will exist upon a question of such importance.

I would recommend the abolition of the circuit court, the establishment of a county court for probate and such other business as may be desirable to entrust to it, the increase of

the number of district judges, the election of the judges of the Supreme Court for a term of ten years, and their ineligibility for a second term. A proper division of the business among these courts will render our judicial system both more harmonious and economical, and insure a speedier enforcement of the law.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

A large number of our best people favor the extension of suffrage to women. Experience is the only proper guide to direct us in solving this important and complex problem of social science.

Social reforms cannot be planned out upon theoretical grounds alone, but practical information as well must be brought into requisition to insure a proper solution of such a problem. It is safer for us to make experimental trials than to at once commit ourselves to universal suffrage. If thought advisable to take a step in that direction, it would be well to experiment by first conferring authority upon women to vote at municipal or school elections.

It is clear to me that one thing is of vastly more importance to them than the ballot, and that is to acquire and to hold in their own name and right a larger share of property. This is essential to secure their real independence.

LESS ELECTIONS

There appears to be a general demand that our Constitution should be so amended as to require a State election to be held only once in two years, and it seems to me that the preliminary steps to accomplish it should be at once taken.

It is a well-established fact that as the electoral franchise in a population is increased, and thereby the responsibility of the individual voter is decreased, less attention is given to elections by those best qualified to exercise the franchise. It is but reasonable to infer that a similar rule would apply to the frequency of elections, and that the oftener they occur the less interest is taken in them by the voters. It is a duty as well as a privilege to vote, and elections should be held at such intervals and at such times of the year as will secure the best attendance at the polls. They should neither be too frequent nor too rare, and biennial elections are probably a happy medium.

MILITIA

We should not overlook the great importance of maintaining a small corps of well-trained militia ready for service at any time of need, even at the risk of disturbing a few over-nervous people by the fear of bayonet rule in time of peace. The expenditure necessary for this purpose is trifling indeed, when compared with the advantages derived from having such a force always at command. It is the part of wisdom to anticipate danger and prepare for it. The hope of impunity is a very strong incitement to sedition, and the dread of punishment a proportionately strong discouragement.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

When our Nation was shattered and in twain, and the Government under the noble Lincoln cried for help to save its life, Iowa responded promptly and bountifully with her blood and her treasures. Over seventy-five thousand of her

brave sons marched to the field of battle, and their record is so proud and glorious that every loyal Iowan should treasure it as a rich inheritance of the State. Over twenty thousand sleep their last sleep, and but a few years more will elapse when the army of the dead will out-number the army of the living.

Many of those who survive have become disabled and cannot provide for themselves such comforts in their declining years as our appreciative people desire them to enjoy. It seems, therefore, a fit tribute to them, and to the memory of the dead, that while the grateful people of this country are about to erect monuments to the illustrious Commander who has lately gone to his final rest, Iowa should erect and maintain a home for her disabled soldiers and sailors, one that will at once serve as a home for the living and a monument for the dead.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW

Alcohol has been known from time immemorial. Like gunpowder and dynamite, it is beneficial to man when properly used and for rightful purposes; like them it is terribly destructive when improperly used.

Civilized nations have suffered greater evils from the use of alcoholic beverages than were contained in the fabled box of Pandora. Notwithstanding our great advancements, a large proportion of our people have not yet succeeded in acquiring sufficient control over their appetites to make it safe for them to be permitted the use of alcohol except under stringent restrictions and careful supervision of the legal authorities.

The monstrous train of evils growing out of the use of alcohol, or rather its abuse, is attracting more and more each year the attention of the intelligent and thoughtful people not only of this country but of the whole civilized world.

The magnitude of these evils can hardly be overstated. This is admitted by all; that stringent measures should be adopted for their correction is also admitted by all. Yet how to effectually remedy them is a question still to be solved. The remedy is not as manifest as the evil.

The person who has entire confidence in his remedy is either blinded by self-sufficiency or is ignorant of the many difficulties attending the solution of this problem.

Many experiments to check the excessive use of alcoholic liquors have been made, and various remedies have been tried, but the success of no one of them has yet been such as to prove conclusively that it is better than some other remedy; and this is therefore still a subject for further experimentation.

Questions of this kind require for their final solution calm and cold reasoning on clearly recognized principles and the banishment of sentiment.

The enormity of the evil should prompt unanimity of action among those desiring to correct it. No such unanimity is attainable unless deference is paid to the will of the majority of those who interest themselves in the cause, and whatever remedy is agreed upon by the majority should be heartily and earnestly sustained by all. The dram-shop should never again have a legal existence in Iowa. This much should be apparent to all.

It is estimated by those familiar with this subject that

prior to the adoption of our present law twenty-five million dollars were annually expended for intoxicating liquors in the State. This amount is equal to two-thirds of the total receipts of our 7,520 miles of railroad. According to this estimate it is safe to say that the profits to those engaged in the liquor traffic were greater than the combined profits earned in Iowa by all its corporations.

The saloon is the educational institution which takes no vacation or recess and where the lowest and most pernicious political doctrines are taught. Its thousands of graduates may be found in all positions of wretchedness and disgrace, and are the most successful candidates for our poorhouses and penitentiaries. It is the bank where money, time, strength, manliness, self-control and happiness are deposited to be lost, where drafts are drawn on the widows and orphans, and where dividends are paid only to his Satanic Majesty. Let it perish.

For thirty years our statutes prohibited the sale, as a beverage, of strong liquors, and permitted municipalities to prohibit or license the sale of wine and beer. Those engaged in the traffic, however, invited by the persistent demand of their patrons and political allies for more freedom of trade, constantly disregarded the restrictions imposed upon them by law. Their course provoked such of our citizens as were devoting their best energies to the advancement of the temperance cause, to demand entire prohibition of the sale of all intoxicating liquors.

A proposition to amend our State Constitution for this purpose was submitted and agreed to by two General Assemblies, and then referred, at a non-partisan election, to the

people, who ratified it by a majority of nearly thirty thousand votes. At least three-fourths of the non-voting population of the State also favored the amendment. However, on account of informality in its adoption by the General Assembly the Supreme Court of the State set it aside.

In response to these repeated demands and in accordance with the theory that ours is a government of, for and by the people, our present law for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime was enacted by the last General Assembly, and took effect on the fourth day of July, 1884.

For several months the law was generally complied with throughout the State, and continued to be quite well observed, until judicial and other officers connived at, and even openly encouraged, the violation of the law. In several instances appeals were taken and the cases transferred from the State to the Federal courts, and these cases are still undecided.

Under these embarrassments those especially interesting themselves in enforcing the law have relaxed their efforts, waiting for the decision of the courts. The opponents of the law of course take advantage of this opportunity and endeavor to force a conclusion upon the public mind that the law is a failure. This is unfair and premature. The law has not yet proved a failure, nor has it proved an entire success. Reason and justice dictate such action as will give the law a fair trial. A fair trial implies not only that the law should remain upon our statute books for a sufficient time to test its constitutionality and the rights of parties before the courts, but that an honest and determined effort should be made to secure obedience to it.

It is the duty of all good people who desire the welfare of the State, and especially is it the duty of those who advocated the adoption of the law with so much confidence, to make a faithful and earnest effort to prove its efficiency.

Stability is an essential of good government. A continual change even of good measures is inconsistent with prudence and every prospect of success. The individual who is vacillating in his methods, or carries on his business without any definite plan, is soon marked by prudent people as likely to become a speedy victim to his own inconstancy. Self-respect imposes the obligation upon us to ascertain whether the saloon and the Liquor League are stronger than the State Government, and whether these elements shall be permitted to treat the laws of Iowa with contempt. The question now is not between prohibition and license, but whether law or lawlessness shall rule. In any event, whatever may become necessary to do must not be done at the dictation of the enemies of law and good order.

True Americans are law-abiding, and recognize the right of the majority to rule, and the duty of the minority to yield obedience. In the large cities and in communities where public sentiment is opposed to the law, it is openly and flagrantly violated. The honor of the State compels us to vindicate its majesty. Private individuals and private contributions cannot be relied upon to enforce a law which the ill gotten money of the saloon and the partisan intrigue of the demagogue constantly aid to defy.

It is, under such circumstances, clearly the duty of the State to come to the rescue of the individual. Public funds should be appropriated and, if necessary, the whole power

of the State should be brought into requisition, to secure obedience. Whatever authority may be vested in me will be unhesitatingly exercised.

The law as it affects the business of druggists and those authorized to sell intoxicating liquors should be carefully considered, and any of its provisions found not to be in harmony with the purposes of the law should be amended.

There is a proper demand for alcoholic liquors, which should be supplied, and those authorized to sell such liquors should neither be subjected to unreasonable and vexatious restrictions nor harassed by unjust and obnoxious requirements. It would be an unfortunate policy that would drive competent and conscientious druggists out of an honorable and legitimate business.

Senators and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

There exists no more responsible trust than that of the legislator. The duties before you are grave and earnest. Good laws are the best legacy which one generation can leave to another, and on your action may depend the woes and blessings of millions yet unborn. You were not sent here to serve your own interests, or those of any party, or class, or sect, but solely the interests and the welfare of the State. You should never forget that the people are the source of all power, and that while you make the laws for them as their representatives, a moral and intelligent public sentiment should be law to you.

You should place the burdens of taxation equitably upon the shoulders of all, and, while making sufficient appropriations for the constantly growing demands of the State,

should dispose of the public funds with the utmost scrupulousness and vigilance. You should be prudent managers for the State, carefully regulating its expense by its income, and should refuse to yield when besieged to make appropriations for purposes to which to give State aid would be beyond your legitimate sphere of action. The various State institutions have a claim on your sympathy and liberality, and should receive that generous support to which their cause entitles them.

I cannot close without endorsing the timely recommendations made by my predecessor regarding your legislative action. Assuring you of my hearty co-operation in your arduous duties, I earnestly hope that our united exertions may be crowned with success, and that we may deliver the State to our successors even more vigorous and prosperous than we have received it out of the hands of those who have preceded us.

May we all be guided in the performance of our duties by wisdom and justice, ever remembering that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

WILLIAM LARRABEE

FIRST BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 11, 1888

From Pamphlet Edition of Message—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City

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Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

You assemble under favorable circumstances. The chief questions that you will be called upon to consider have already been widely discussed by the people, and their opinions and desires are very well known. It is expected by your constituents that you will address yourselves to the work before you with prudence and devotion; that you will dispose of it wisely and promptly; that you will have great care for the reputation and honor of the State; that you will maintain the dignity and majesty of the law by providing certain and quick punishment for those who wilfully and persistently violate it; that you will see to it that aggregated capital, corporate or otherwise, does not take to itself a larger share of the general income than is fairly its due; that you will make sure that all your legislation is in the interest of justice, and well adapted to promote peace and prosperity among the people. You have it in your power to give the Twenty-second General Assembly a very honorable place in the history of the State. I congratulate you on your opportunities, and I congratulate the people that their interests are committed to men so well qualified to guard and promote them.

The constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to "communicate by message to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient." This I now proceed to do.

FINANCES

The report of the State Treasurer exhibits the financial condition of the State, the resources and expenditures for the biennial period closing June 30, 1887, showing in detail the sources from which the revenue was derived, the disbursements and other matters of interest.

RESOURCES

Balance from last report	$ 147,151.94	
From counties	2,882,179.27	
From insurance companies	140,355.24	
From Railroad Commissioners' tax	40,302.67	
Fees from State officers	67,407.36	
From telegraph and telephone companies	22,559.87	
From miscellaneous sources	21,080.96	
Trans. from temporary school fund	38,073.26	
Total		$3,359,110.57

PAYMENTS

State Auditor's warrants redeemed	$3,231,151.39

Interest on the same.....	107,565.23	
	$3,338,716.62	
Cash in treasury June 30, 1887	20,393.95	
Total.....		$3,359,110.57
Warrants outstanding July 1, 1885..... .....$	765,524.53	
Warrants outstanding July 1, 1887.....	455,987.30	

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE CURRENT BIENNIAL PERIOD

The Auditor of State estimates the receipts for the fiscal term commencing July 1, 1887, and ending June 30, 1889, from State tax, based on two and one-half mills levy in 1887, and two mills in 1888, and from other sources, at $2,992,583. His estimated expenditures for the same period, exclusive of extraordinary appropriations, are $2,174,280.00. Leaving for the payment of outstanding warrants and extraordinary appropriations, $818,303.00. The warrants outstanding July 1, 1887, amounted to $455,987.30, to which must be added about $30,000.00 for interest, making a total of $485,987.30, which, taken from the sum previously named, leaves $332,315.70 that the General Assembly may safely draw upon for extraordinary appropriations. There is usually at the end of each biennial period a number of unexpended balances of special appropriations undrawn from the treasury. The aggregate of these July 1, 1885, was $363,148; July 1, 1887, it was $153,104.91. A similar condition will probably exist at the close

of the current period, and the unexpended balances, therefore, are not included in the above estimates. As already stated, the estimated revenue from the State tax is based upon two and one-half mills in 1887, and two mills in 1888. The total assessment for taxation is $495,710,241.00. An additional half mill for 1888 would increase the revenue about $250,000.00, and make the sum for special appropriations about $582,000.00, or something less than the amount of those of the same character made by the Twenty-first General Assembly. In view of the facts that property is assessed at scarcely one-third of its actual value, that two and one-half mills have been levied continuously for six years, and that the money is required to keep in proper repair the various State institutions and to provide for their growing necessities I recommend that the levy be continued at two and one-half mills.

The crops have been less abundant than usual, on account of the severity of the drouth during the last season, and every effort should be made that is possible to keep expenses within proper bounds. While the State tax has been one of the least burdensome, yet it is incumbent upon all, under present circumstances, to make no expenditure that is not really necessary, and I earnestly urge that no other expenditure be authorized or countenanced.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

I herewith transmit to the General Assembly the biennial reports of the trustees, superintendents and other officers of the various State Institutions. I ask for these reports that careful consideration which their importance deserves.

They contain the record of duties well and faithfully performed, and exhibit a condition of affairs alike creditable to those who have managed them and to the State.

Having, from frequent visits to these institutions, become quite familiar with their condition and management, it gives me pleasure to say that in my judgment they are economically and skillfully conducted, and are serving with praiseworthy fidelity the interests for which they were established. Though the sums annually required for their support may seem large in the aggregate, they become small when divided among the whole people of the State, and probably no money expended brings a better return. It is not only a duty, but should be a pleasure, to our public-spirited citizens to see that these institutions are maintained at a high standard of efficiency, and granted the aid necessary to enable them to do their work in the best possible manner. The recommendations made, particularly as to appropriations, should have your especial examination. The aggregate of the sums asked for new buildings, improvements, repairs, contingencies, etc., coming properly under the head of special appropriations, amounts to about $1,147,656. These recommendations are undoubtedly, for the most part, based on the actual needs of the separate institutions as seen by their respective managers. Many of them ought to and can be complied with. But in the present condition of State finances, it will not be practicable to grant them all, scarcely indeed one-half of them. In your wisdom you will be able to discriminate between the most urgent and those which can be safely deferred until another time. *Outstanding warrants should be paid during the first half of the current bien-*

nial period. This provision made, the special appropriations may be safely carried, under a two and one-half mill levy, to, but not beyond, $582,000. Judiciously and fairly distributed, these, in my judgment, will be sufficient to keep the public property in good repair, and all the State Institutions in a safe and prosperous condition. I trust it will be the resolute purpose of the General Assembly to promptly pay off the outstanding warrants of the State, and to keep the appropriations clearly within the limits of the estimated revenue of the period. It has been in the past the wise practice of the people, and, in the main, of their representatives, to keep the State out of debt. The departure made from this wholesome rule, by the last two General Assemblies, in making appropriations considerably in excess of the revenue, *should not be repeated.* There is no necessity for it, while sound policy and the will of the people are both decidedly against it. But, whatever appropriations are made, an income should be secured to meet them. Within the bounds indicated, you will have my hearty concurrence in all measures designed to strengthen and promote the usefulness of our State Institutions.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT MT. PLEASANT

The completion of a substantial and commodious wing to the hospital at Mt. Pleasant, at a cost of $100,000.00, gives capacity to that institution to accommodate two hundred additional patients. There were here at the beginning of the period 544; at its close 707; an average population of 638. The total number treated was 1,311. Of these 235 were discharged recovered; 131 improved; 124 not im-

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proved; 114 died. The amount specified by law that may be drawn for each patient per month is $16. The amount actually drawn was $15 per capita for eighteen months, and $14 for the remainder of the time. The expenditures were $223,211.66. The annual cost of the support of each patient was $174.92. The number of officers and employes at the beginning of the period was 95; and at its close 115. There have been treated in this institution, since its foundation thirty years ago, 6,605 patients, of whom 1,969 have recovered; 1,133 improved; 1,545 not improved; 1,240 have died; and 11 have been discharged as not insane. The appropriations made by the last General Assembly have been economically and judiciously expended. The new wing was built under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of the hospital, and is a model of convenience and solidity. The Trustees and Superintendent make recommendations and earnest pleas for considerable appropriations for needed improvements during the current period. The most of these improvements are desirable and should be made as rapidly as practicable.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT INDEPENDENCE

During the period an additional cottage has been completed and the capacity of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence thereby increased so as to accommodate one hundred additional patients. There were in this institution for treatment July 1, 1885, 694 persons. There were admitted during the period 654; 113 were discharged cured, 187 improved, 111 unimproved and 146 died; leaving in the Hospital June 30, 1887, 791. The officers and employes at the beginning of the period numbered 130; at the close 140.

The expenditures were $251,549.68. The average daily number of patients was 736. The annual cost of each was $170.89. The institution was opened in 1874 with an average population that year of 128. There has been an annual increase, and in 1887 the average population was 756, and the whole number of patients treated in 1887 was 1,069. The appropriations made by the last General Assembly have been well expended. The new cottage, costing $40,000, furnishes cheap and good accommodations. The appropriation of $15,000, to enlarge the rear central building, was not sufficient, as the Trustees report, to complete the improvement. An additional $5,000 is asked by them for this purpose and should be granted. Water is supplied now in abundance and at reasonable cost, but more cisterns are still desirable. The ventilation of the main building should be improved and a passenger elevator put in. There is need of more land for the use of the Hospital, and it should be purchased as soon as the condition of the State treasury will justify it.

There is much in the reports of the Superintendents of these Hospitals worthy of the attention of the legislature and of citizens generally. The large and increasing number of insane persons in the State, may well awaken public solicitude as to the causes of this increase and the best means for its prevention. I earnestly commend to your thoughtful consideration all that is said by these able and experienced Superintendents touching the welfare of the unfortunate class with whom they have to deal, and especially as to the causes of insanity, the quarantine against imported cases, and the necessity for early treatment. July 1, 1887, there were

1,498 patients in the two Hospitals for the insane, of whom 306 were born in Iowa, 504 in other States, 684 in foreign countries and 4 unknown. The foreign-born population of the State is about seventeen per cent of the whole, while the foreign-born patients at the Hospitals for the Insane are forty-five per cent of the whole number.

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

at Clarinda is nearly ready for the reception of patients. It consists of: First, Administrator's building, containing all the necessary quarters for the officers and also accommodation for 40 patients. Second, one series of six wards with sufficient room for the accommodation of 200 patients. It will require, according to the estimate of the Commissioners, $11,770 to finish and furnish these departments ready for occupancy. This appropriation should, I think, be made at once and the work already done utilized without further delay. The work thus far has been well done, but I regret that the Commissioners have not been able to accomplish the work according to their estimate presented to the last General Assembly, and there is consequently a delay in opening the Hospital. With the completion and occupancy of the present portion of the building, the institution should be placed under the control of a Board of Trustees as the other hospitals are, and the work of construction continued under their management.

VISITING COMMITTEE

The hospitals for the insane are visited once a month by one or more of the three members of the visiting committee. They go unannounced and visit all the wards of the hos-

pitals unaccompanied by officers or employes, listen to all complaints, investigate all charges of abuse or wrong-doing, communicate freely with the patients, and are thus able to obtain a very complete and accurate understanding of the entire management of these institutions. The current report of this committee contains many matters of interest and suggestions of value. The general conclusion is that these hospitals are very carefully and humanely managed, and are doing very thorough and in every way excellent work.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

The population of this institution has increased during the period from 259 at the beginning, to 331 at its close; average 271. The trustees note with pleasure the prosperous condition of the institution and express the hope that its means for usefulness may be enlarged. Its facilities have been increased during the past two years, but it has now nearly all the inmates it can comfortably accommodate, while many applications for admission are still pending. The appropriations of the last General Assembly have been well expended. The recommendations of the trustees are entitled to much weight. The central building should be completed as soon as means can be provided. The superintendent is devoted to his work and makes in his report many valuable suggestions. The progress made in bringing into activity the darkened faculties of feeble-minded children has been very marked, and the work done in this institution has only to be observed in order to awaken an interest in it and to wish for it its still further development.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

The report of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children shows that since the opening of the institution in 1862, there have been received 1,496 soldiers' orphans, of whom but 42 now remain. Ninety-five per cent of those who have left are good and useful citizens. Since the home was opened for indigent children in 1876, there have been received from forty-eight counties 542 children, of whom 251 remain, making the whole number in the home at the close of the period 293. The trustees and superintendent exhibit the needs of the institution, some of which are quite urgent. Since this report was made the home has had a severe loss in the destruction of the main central building by fire, caused by a stroke of lightning. There was also a loss of supplies, including provisions, clothing, furniture, etc., amounting to $6,600, as estimated by the trustees. An appropriation of $4,500 was made from the providential fund, by the executive council, on the 14th of November, 1887, and a temporary building has been put up to meet immediate necessities. The lost building, which was insured for $15,000, should be restored as soon as proper funds can be provided. The temporary building has cost $5,436.24, exceeding the appropriation from the providential fund by $936.24. To meet this and also to supply the lost provisions, etc., an immediate appropriation of $7,536.24 should be made by the General Assembly. This institution continues to do good work, and of a kind that appeals forcibly to the patriotic and humane sentiments of the people, and I am sure will not be neglected at your hands.

SOLDIERS' HOME

The Soldiers' Home, located at Marshalltown, was formally opened on the 30th of November, 1887, and there are now about sixty old soldiers domiciled there. The board of commissioners have executed their trust very faithfully; the building erected is one of the most economically built of any in the State, and will serve its purpose well. The report of the commissioners will, as required by the statute, be made to the General Assembly, and will fully inform you as to the condition and needs of this new institution, which deserves, and I have no doubt will receive liberal treatment from you.

PENITENTIARY AT FORT MADISON

The number of convicts in Fort Madison penitentiary at the beginning of the period was 412, at its close 360. The average number was 390. The total expenditures were $142,245.21. The net cost of the prison to the State for the two years, after deducting earnings of convicts, was $53,-959.03. The prison has been managed with gratifying results. The prisoners have been well provided for and treated impartially, while everything has been done for their health and comfort that could be desired, and the discipline has been excellent. The electric light gives entire satisfaction. The buildings need some repairs, and the small appropriations asked for by the Warden are necessary. I do not consider any legislation necessary as to the division of convicts between the two penitentiaries until the Legislature determines to classify the prisoners, which should be done on the completion of the penitentiary at Anamosa. Provision should be made at the present session for the employ-

ment of the convicts, as some of the contracts now existing will expire before the meeting of another regular session. From my personal observations, after carefully weighing the arguments in favor of our method of employment and others, and from the fact that experiments are now being made in other States that will later enable us to profit by their experience, and from the further fact that we have now only a small number of convicts under the contract system, I think we cannot do better than to continue that system for the present. In a few years the other prison will be completed, and we shall then have more knowledge upon the subject and shall risk less in experimentation. If our contracts are to be re-let we should secure more favorable terms than we have at present.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA

General progress has been made in the construction of the prison at Anamosa, the work being prosecuted under the careful personal attention of the Warden. The building for the criminal insane is ready for the roof and inclosed by a stone wall. Sufficient funds should be provided for the completion of this department as it is sadly needed. At present, the criminal insane are confined in the Hospitals for Insane, and adequate accommodations are not provided. Their removal to new quarters will make room for a number of additional patients at the Hospitals. Upon the completion of this department, additional legislation will be required before it is occupied. Work has also been commenced on the building for female prisoners. Appropriation should be made for continuing the work of construction

and keeping the convicts employed. At the beginning of the period the convicts numbered 255, and at its close 313; average 296. The expenditures were $177,447.14. The discipline has been good and the general management excellent. While the Prisoners' Aid Association is animated by the most generous and humane motives, in my judgment the funds used by that Association would accomplish much more good if placed in the hands of the Wardens, and used by them, in such manner as they see proper, to secure employment for discharged convicts.

CONVICTS DECREASING

The whole number of convicts in the two Penitentiaries at the beginning of the period was 667; at its close, June 30, 1887, 673; an increase of 6. The number at the beginning and close of the previous period was respectively 607 and 667, an increase of 60. During the period ending June 30, 1885, 76 convicts were pardoned out of the Penitentiaries, and for that ending June 30, 1887, 46. January 1, 1888, the whole number of convicts was 648. These figures indicate a gratifying decrease in the number of our Penitentiary convicts, a result largely due, I doubt not, to the enforcement of the Prohibitory Law. The complete enforcement of that law in all parts of the State will unquestionably still further diminish the criminal class.

PARDONS, SUSPENSIONS, COMMUTATIONS AND REMISSIONS

During the two years closing December 31, 1887, I have granted conditional pardons, which may be revoked at any time, to 36 convicts in the Penitentiaries. The suspensions

were 54, commutations 9, remissions 11. The suspensions of sentence, which were also conditional, include temporary suspensions in several cases to await the prosecution of applications for pardon, and in at least two cases pardons were afterwards granted, so that the same case appears under the head of pardons and also suspensions. There were also five cases of transfer to the Hospital for the Insane which are included in the suspensions. In most of the suspensions the action was only to release from jail in cases of violation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and did not release from the payment of the fine imposed. A full account of these pardons, etc., with the reasons for granting them, will be presented to the General Assembly in another communication.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The Trustees of the Industrial School in their report speak words of gratitude and congratulation because the institution commenced in an humble way twenty years ago, has at last gained a good footing among the permanent institutions of the State and is doing a noble work in its efforts to "rescue the perishing." Since its beginning 1,580 children and youth have been under its instruction and care, many of whom are now useful and respectable citizens in this and other States. On the 30th of June, 1887, there were in the *Boys' Department* at Eldora 330, and in the *Girls' Department* at Mitchellville 112. The expenditures for the period were $90,699.14. There is need, in the Boys' Department especially, of greater facilities for employment. An idle brain is the devil's work-shop. Perhaps some of our public printing might be done at this school with profit

to it and to the State. This institution is one of much importance, good results are being secured, and I commend the reports of the Trustees and Superintendents to your attention, and trust you will give the school the support and encouragement it so justly deserves.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is able to report a most satisfactory and prosperous condition of education throughout the State. The number of school-houses, their aggregate value, the number of teachers, and the school population have steadily increased. There are now 12,444 school-houses, valued at $11,360,472. The number of schools is 14,829, and the number of teachers 24,675. The permanent school fund is gradually increasing and now amounts to $4,187,893.94; and there are 53,927.88 acres of school lands still unsold. The average monthly wages paid male teachers is $38.42, and females $29.10. The disbursements for 1886 were, school-house fund, $952,540.03; contingent fund, $1,361,749.39; teachers' fund, $4,008,883.54; total, $6,323,172.42. In the same year the whole number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one was 638,156, and there were enrolled in the public schools 480,788, with an average attendance of 284,567. The Superintendent reports that the law of the Twenty-first General Assembly requiring instruction in the public schools in relation to the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, has been generally obeyed. There has been unwillingness on the part of some parents to purchase the necessary text-books, but with some amendments, which he

suggests, including this and other points, the Superintendent believes the law would be well and generally observed. There has been an increasing number of teachers in attendance upon normal institutes.

The last General Assembly, by concurrent resolution, requested the Superintendent of Public Instruction to embody in his next biennial report an exhaustive treatment of the subject of

COMPULSORY EDUCATION,

and the Superintendent devotes some forty pages of this report to that subject, giving its general history, the opinions of eminent educators, and some comparisons of the United States with other countries with reference to school attendance not very flattering to our national pride. I com mend the subject of compulsory education to your thoughtful attention and judicious action. The people have a just pride in their public schools and in the report of the last national census, which showed that our State then had the lowest percentage of illiteracy of any State in the Union. But we may well fear, when we look at the small average attendance in our public schools in comparison with our school population, that we shall not maintain our previous advanced position unless some decisive steps are taken to bring into the schools of the State all, or at least a much larger percentage, of those who ought to partake of their advantages. Compulsory education is not an untried experiment. It is in successful operation in many of the most enlightened and cultivated States and Nations of the world, and it may well be considered whether the time has not fully come when it ought to be adopted in Iowa. In my judg-

ment it has, and I recommend the passage of a suitable law in reference thereto.

SCHOOL BOOKS

In reference to this subject I would say, keep the State from engaging in commercial enterprises like the publishing of school books, etc. Leave to the people of school districts great freedom to determine such questions, and to govern their own affairs.

STATE UNIVERSITY

The services of several new professors, who have distinguished themselves in their particular lines of study, have been secured for the University within the last year, which will give the students of this institution better advantages than have ever before been provided for them. It is the determination of the Board of Regents to place the University in the first rank of the educational institutions of the country. The people of the State demand a high standard of educational facilities to meet the wants of the future, and nothing should be left undone that will help to secure them. No teachers should be employed but those of the highest attainments. It will need increased income to provide such, but the funds should be furnished as fast as plans can be matured to properly use them. We cannot afford to have a second-class University.

It is a highly-favored community that secures the location of such an institution, and especially so if its inhabitants have sufficient spirit and enterprise to make the most of it. While receiving the favor, a burden is imposed upon them to do everything which they can do for its highest success;

for not only is literary education to be secured, but health is to be preserved, character is to be formed, manners are to be learned, moral principles established, a law-abiding spirit inculcated, and for all these much depends upon location and surroundings, its beauties and opportunities for exercise, and the character of the local population. We should have at least 1,000 students here. I see but one obstacle in the way. The Prohibitory Law is not enforced with sufficient vigor in Johnson county to make it as effective as it should be to harmonize with the sentiment of those who most desire to patronize the institution. Hence we have only about one-half the number of students at the University that we should have. Hundreds of students now seek other places for this reason. I desire to impress upon the good people of that county, and especially upon the younger generation, who are not wedded to the out-grown evil customs of the past, the necessity of enforcing the law and banishing the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage entirely, from that vicinity.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

This institution is doing excellent work, and deserves liberal encouragement and support at the hands of the people's representatives. The needs of the College in the way of repairs and improvements are fully set forth in the report of its President. It will probably not be practicable to grant all these requests, but some of them, the ladies' hall especially, are very urgent and cannot well be deferred. I commend the institution, its work and its wants, to your attentive consideration.

In this connection I call your attention to an act of con-

gress approved March 2, 1887, establishing experiment stations at the various agricultural colleges of the country. For the necessary expenses of these experiments it provided that the sum of $15,000 be granted to each State annually from the United States' treasury, the appropriation to be made each year. By an apparent oversight, or by the close technical ruling of the Treasury Department, no appropriation has yet been made available for carrying out the purposes of the act. The matter is regarded as one of much importance by agricultural institutions, and it might be well for the General Assembly to memorialize congress in relation thereto.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

All the counties of the State, except ten, have been represented among the students in the Normal School at Cedar Falls during the past two years. The Principal reports that nearly all the graduates of the institution are engaged in teaching, or hold positions directly connected with our school system. Changes have been made in the course of study, by which the work done by the high school is recognized and supplemented so that the graduates of the latter may be fitted in the shortest practicable time for teaching. The needs of the School are fully set forth in the report of the Trustees and Principal. Some repairs of the buildings, better means of lighting, and other improvements are urgently needed. I think the legislature should deal as liberally with this institution as the means at its command, and a due regard for other obligations, will justify. The training of teachers is one of the most important elements of a successful

system of public schools, and cannot safely be slighted or neglected.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

The Trustees and Superintendent report a prosperous condition of this institution. The average attendance has increased, the health of the pupils has been good, and their progress satisfactory. Since the close of the period, a change has been made in the management of the school which separates the office of Principal from that of Superintendent. The Trustees express their satisfaction with the results of this change, so far as developed, and confidently anticipate still further progress and success in all departments. They make, in detail, a representation of the various needs of the institution, in the way of improvements and repairs, to which your attention is directed. All the State institutions ought to be provided with a sufficient contingent and repair fund, so that the buildings and grounds may be kept in proper order without infringement upon their current support funds. This is especially true of the institution at Council Bluffs, where considerable repairs are sure to be required, owing to the character of the buildings and grounds. Other appropriations asked are, some of them at least, quite urgent, and should be made as far as practicable. I regard it as highly important that the best facilities should be afforded here for industrial as well as for literary education.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND

The period has been one of prosperity to the College for the Blind. The attendance has been larger than ever before,

numbering one hundred and eighty-seven at the close, and the School is well organized, with competent officers and teachers. The government of the institution, under the Trustees, is divided between the Principal and the Secretary of the Board, the former having charge of the School proper and the boarding department, and the latter of the building, grounds, stock, and improvements belonging to the College. The Principal has under his control, as assistants and helpers, thirty persons, and the Secretary four. The special appropriations have been well expended. The requests made by the Trustees for appropriations should be duly considered, and granted so far as is consistent with the needs of other institutions and the condition of the public treasury.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM

In reference to the mileage and per diem of Boards having charge of State institutions, the law should be so amended as to pay, say, $5 per day, for time actually and necessarily spent in the discharge of their duties, and also the actual and necessary expenses incurred while so engaged; but in no case should the latter exceed five cents per mile, by the nearest traveled route, from and to their homes. Great care should be exercised in the selection of these officers, in order to secure the services of those who have both the time and the disposition to attend closely to the duties of their respective positions.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Curators of the State Historical Society report a satisfactory increase in the library both in bound volumes and pamphlets. The "Historical Record," a quarterly period-

ical, is published for the purpose of preserving in a permanent form facts connected with the history of the State. With the completion of the new Capitol there is a feeling quite general that the Historical Society of the State should have a permanent home in some of its ample rooms, and that increased effort should be made to inquire into, collect and preserve all information and objects of interest connected with the history of our State from its first settlement. Iowa is behind some of her sister States in these matters, and cannot too soon begin to recover lost ground. I commend the subject to your favorable action.

STATE LIBRARY

The condition of the State Library is shown by the report of the Librarian. In the past nearly the entire strength of this institution has been given to its law department. The collection in this line is superior and extensive and very justly the pride of judges, attorneys and the people generally. But I think the time has come when the scope of the Library should be enlarged, particularly in its historical, literary and scientific departments.

THE WEATHER SERVICE

has for its object the study of the climate of our State in its most essential features. The observations are made by a number of volunteers in different counties under the direction of the central bureau at Iowa City. The results of this service are of interest to a large number of intelligent citizens and the work should be continued. The reports of the Director contain much information of value.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

The number of registered pharmacists whose certificates were in full force September 15, 1885, was 1,843; September 15, 1887, it was 1,729, a reduction of 114. The Board has the record of about one hundred cases prosecuted for violations of the pharmacy law, seventy-five per cent of which resulted in conviction. Fines imposed have amounted to nearly $10,000, of which about $7,000 have been paid into the school fund, but only $925 have been paid into the State treasury on the twenty-five per cent enforcement fund according to the law of 1886, being twenty-five per cent of $3,700. The funds at the command of the Board have not been sufficient to prosecute all violators of the law, and many cases have been referred to county attorneys for prosecution, but as these officers do not report to the Pharmacy Board, but few of their cases have been heard from. During the two and one-fourth years covered by the report, receipts from licenses granted have amounted to $3,800, which have been applied to contingent expenses, clerk hire, and expenses of Board meetings. Fees from all sources for the period named have amounted to $7,812, which apportioned among the Commissioners has given to each an annual compensation of $1,041.60. The report of the Commissioners gives a full account of their work and the operation of the pharmacy law, with various suggestions and recommendations as to deficiencies and needed amendments. It is not improbable that the people generally have failed to rightly estimate the many difficulties attending the strict enforcement of this law; and they may not likewise have given the Commissioners full credit for their earnest efforts

to discharge their whole official duty. Undoubtedly amendments are needed, particularly in reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and I ask for the subject your earnest consideration. The provisions should be made more stringent and the methods of dealing with delinquents more direct and certain.

DENTAL EXAMINERS

The total number of registered and licensed dentists as shown by the records of the State Board of Dental Examiners is 489, an addition of 26 during the year 1887, 23 of whom are graduates. The Examiners report 70 Iowa students now attending dental lectures, 55 of whom are in the dental department of the State University. The Examiners say that the law is having good results in increasing the knowledge and skill of the dental profession. They recommend an amendment to the law, increasing the fees for licenses granted upon examination from two to ten dollars, and five dollars for licenses to holders of valid diplomas, which would enable the Board to prosecute the work with greater efficiency than at present.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

The fourth biennial report of the State Board of Health is less voluminous than those preceding it, but it is better adapted to general usefulness, and contains a large amount of interesting and valuable information. The Board has been active in its efforts to protect and promote the health of the people of the State. It has distributed a large number of original pamphlets and circulars relating to sanitary measures and contagious diseases. Its timely warnings have

undoubtedly guarded against much sickness, while its enforcement of the medical practice act has done not a little to improve the average character of the profession and to diminish the evil caused by that class of medical colleges which only exist for the purpose of selling degrees and preying upon an unsuspecting public. I commend the work of the Board to your favorable consideration. The small outlay of money required for its operation *is nothing* as compared to the great benefits that may be derived therefrom.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

is composed of forty-eight companies, the limit permitted by law, but the strength of each company is kept at about the minimum number of forty enlisted men. The encampment of 1885 was by regiments, that of 1886 by brigades. The Adjutant-General reports that the Guard of the State is rapidly coming to a substantial basis, taking more pride in its full army equipment and ability to subsist itself, and in all its training to follow the methods of the United States Army, rather than in taking on the showy, holiday appearance once so prevalent. At present there is no law authorizing the payment of the Guard when called into the service of the State. This should be provided for by an appropriation which could be drawn upon when needed. The Adjutant-General in his report makes a number of recommendations looking to the still further improvement of this important branch of the service, all of which I heartily approve. The State can well afford to encourage its Guard and to aid it more liberally than it has done hitherto. Our appropriations for this purpose have been

very light as compared with those of many other States. The Adjutant-General's office should be removed from the Arsenal building to the Capitol.

THE STATE VETERINARY SURGEON

represents that the appropriation for the expenses of his office was not sufficient to enable him, personally or by deputy, to answer all the calls made for his services. I have occasion to know that these calls have been very numerous. I recommend that the appropriation be increased, and also that an appropriation be made that can be used in an emergency, providing

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

should break out in this State. If no provision of this kind is made, and this disease should get a foothold in the State, a special session of the legislature might have to be called, causing delay and additional expense. We are now comparatively helpless, or would be, were it not for the co-operation of the national government.

This dread disease would probably already have invaded our State had it not been for the prompt action of the Veterinary Surgeon and the Board of Health. In February last, prominent farmers and stock-growers of the State, realizing the extreme danger then existing on account of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in Illinois, particularly in and near Chicago, requested that additional restrictions be placed upon the importation of cattle from that State. I thereupon issued a quarantine proclamation forbidding such importation except in special cases to be approved by the Veterinary Surgeon of this State. In company with that

officer I visited Chicago and arrangements were made, with the hearty concurrence of the railroad companies, by which the spread of the disease into Iowa was happily prevented. That proclamation was in force until November 21, 1887. It is reported that the loss to the State of Illinois from this outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia was not less than $2,000,000. The lesson ought not to be lost upon our own State. Ceaseless vigilance and the most prompt and energetic measures to stamp out the disease, should it appear, will only save Iowa from a similar calamity. The Veterinary Surgeon recommends several amendments to the law, to which I ask your attention.

HOG CHOLERA

is one of the most common among the diseases of animals with which our farmers have to contend. The annual losses from this disease are variously estimated from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. With a small per cent of the loss for a single year expended under the direction of the Veterinary Surgeon, I think the disease could be exterminated in the State. The magnitude and importance of this interest demand that nothing which can be reasonably done for its protection should be left untried. It is penny wise and pound foolish not to make provision for this.

AGRICULTURE

is our chief interest. If it languishes all other interests suffer. It deserves the care and attention of both the State and National legislature. The diseases which affect our live stock are general and can be dealt with effectually and finally only by National authority. I recommend that

Congress be memorialized by you to make ample appropriations which can be used in emergencies to crush out pleuropneumonia, hog cholera and similar contagious diseases. By prompt and energetic action many millions might be saved.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Fine Stock Associations and other organizations have been doing good work. These, with farmers' institutes, and other methods of awakening the public mind and securing the intelligent application of the best means to produce the highest prosperity upon the farms of Iowa, and the greatest happiness in the homes which beautify the prairies of our State, should be liberally encouraged by the representatives of the people in their legislative action. A large number of the members of the present General Assembly are practical farmers, and they should especially charge themselves with the duty of seeing that the great interests with which they are so closely identified are not overlooked, and that they receive the full measure of attention which they deserve at the hands of the law-making power.

DAIRY INTERESTS

The report of the Dairy Commissioner shows an encouraging condition of that important branch of our agricultural industry. State and National laws regarding the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine have annihilated that business in this State, and there has been a marked increase in the manufacture and sale of genuine butter. It is estimated that Iowa produced 40,000,000 pounds of butter during the six months ending June 30, 1887; an increase of

10,000,000 pounds over the product of the corresponding period of the year before. Within the last year thirty new creameries have been put in operation and a number that had been previously closed re-opened. The dairy law of the last General Assembly has vindicated the wisdom of its passage, and the Dairy Commissioner has done excellent work and at small expense to the State.

MANUFACTURES

should also meet with every reasonable encouragement. Diversified industry is absolutely essential to the growth of a strong, independent and wealthy State. Many of our manufacturers have been unable to thrive as they should, because of the discriminations against them and in favor of others located outside of our borders, on the part of railroad corporations. Large cities and great industries have been built up east, west, north and south of Iowa, and very largely at the expense of our people, by reason of these discriminations. We have been unable to avail ourselves of the advantages of our central position and of the magnificent water-ways which form our eastern and western boundaries. These matters deserve your profound attention.

OIL INSPECTION

The report of the State Oil Inspector covers a period of fifteen months. The number of barrels of oil inspected and approved was 170,691; rejected, 1,716. Number of barrels of gasoline consumed, 42,435. Total fees collected, $19,362.45. The work was done by the Inspector, assisted by his secretary and seven deputies located in different parts of

the State. The Board of Health, in a valuable paper on kerosene oil, says: "The people of Iowa may now congratulate themselves upon being as safely protected against accident from kerosene oil as those of any other State in the Union, both in their homes and in the railroad car. No legislation, however stringent, can protect against carelessness and negligence in the use of the products of petroleum. Naptha, the dangerous property of petroleum, is really more dangerous than gunpowder." It is the purpose of the law, which is doing good work, to remove so much of the naptha from petroleum as to make it safe for household purposes without detracting from its illuminating quality.

FISH COMMISSION

The term of A. W. Aldrich having expired, I appointed in May last E. D. Carlton, of Dickinson county, commissioner. He has removed the fish hatchery from Anamosa to Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county, as directed by the Twenty-first General Assembly. About four acres of ground was given by the Spirit Lake Hotel and Transportation Company, and eight new ponds were provided. The old property at Anamosa, of about twenty acres, was sold for $320 after having been well advertised. The commissioner will not be able to do more than has been done in the past in the way of enforcing the law, unless more funds are provided. These violations are often very wanton and should be summarily punished. The law should either be enforced or repealed.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

In the report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics will be found much valuable and interesting information. It shows wages, cost of living, and various other things desirable to know. In view of the early expiration of the contracts for prison labor in the Fort Madison penitentiary, the Twenty-first General Assembly requested the commissioner to investigate that subject. He has done so, and some sixty pages of his report contain the results of his inquiries. The facts, figures and opinions, which he has collected, covering as they do, a wide field are of considerable value. The commissioner has also in obedience to the same authority, gathered much information in relation to assessment and taxation, in the different counties of the State, which will be useful to the legislator. The commissioner will be able to continue the work of this bureau without increased appropriation.

COAL MINE INSPECTION

The mine inspectors, who report monthly to this office, say that the coal mines are worked at present to their full capacity. The demand for coal is good and the miners are all employed. The number of mines is 515. The output of coal in 1886 was 3,853,372 tons; in 1887 it was 4,014,490 tons; an increase of 161,118 tons. During the two years there were thirty-eight fatal and eighty-two non-fatal accidents. The greatest number of men employed at one time was about 11,000. During the thirteen months, ending June 30, 1887, that the present inspectors have been in office, improvements have been made in the mines as

follows: forty-seven air shafts, seventy-four second openings, thirty-eight stair-ways, forty-four safety catches, fifty-four covers on cages, fifty-nine safety gates, eleven furnaces, sixteen fans, and eleven breaks on drums. The inspectors estimate the amount of capital invested in the mining interests of the State at $9,487,125. The absence of strikes indicates harmonious relations between operators and miners —relations which it is hoped may be continued without interruption. The increasing demand for coal, with better transportation rates, promises activity and prosperity for this important and growing branch of industry.

THE NEW CAPITOL

I employed Hon. Delos Arnold, of Marshall county, to assist me in making settlement with the Capitol Commissioners in compliance with the provisions of chapter 100, laws of the Twenty-first General Assembly. I herewith present his report and also the final report of the Capitol Commissioners. Mr. Arnold made a careful examination of the transactions of the Commissioners from the beginning to the close of the work, including bids for materials, prices paid, bills, vouchers, wages, etc., and reaches the conclusion, in which I concur, "That in the expenditure of funds coming into their hands and in the performance of the duties imposed upon them by law, the Commissioners have been governed by honest motives; have exercised wise discretion, and have faithfully executed the trust assigned them."

The expense of this examination was $1,083; of which $700 was paid to Mr. Arnold; $290 to Mr. Williams, accountant, and $93 to Miss Gowdy, clerk. I received from

the Capitol Commissioners the sum of $1,616.23, which I paid into the State Treasury.

The new capitol has cost $2,676,543.24; the furniture, $129,131.77; boiler house $25,844.19; street improvement $24,994.59. These with some smaller items make the entire expenditure $2,871,682.05. Some work remains to be done. The stone for the outside steps is cut and on the ground. The Commissioners procured plans, specifications and drawings, now in the hands of the Custodian, giving an estimate of the expense to complete the capitol and properly grade the grounds at about $130,000. This work should be completed as soon as is consistent with other obligations. The new capitol is looked upon with pride and satisfaction by the people of the State who visit it. It is a commodious and beautiful building erected without scandal or debt.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY

The Custodian of Public Buildings and property has made quarterly and annual statements as required by law. He has attended closely to his duties and taken good care of the interests committed to his charge. I do not think it advisable for the State to insure its public buildings, as it can carry its own insurance more cheaply. The cost attending the care of the capitol for the year 1886, including labor, fuel, gas, furniture, carpets, repairs, salaries of Custodian, watchmen, janitors, mail-carrier, etc., was $28,027.85. Nearly one-half of this accrued during the session of the General Assembly in that year. The cost of the same for 1887 was $21,829.60. The cost of the new work included in these expenses was $2,188.34. The Custodian makes a

recommendation advising the sale of the old capitol, with which I agree.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

The judicial system provided by the Twenty-first General Assembly has given general satisfaction. The enforcement of the Prohibitory Law has been so efficient in reducing crime and consequently diminishing the business of the courts, that I recommend a consolidation of districts so as to reduce the number of judges from forty-four to forty, as I am satisfied it can be done without much inconvenience to the service, and will be a saving financially.

STATE PRINTING AND BINDING

The following figures show the cost of the State printing and binding for the fiscal periods:

	PRINTING	BINDING
Ending Sept. 30, 1879.....	$32,267.55	$17,512.31
Ending Sept. 30, 1881.....	33,345.15	23,938.68
Ending June 30, 1883.....	38,707.15	22,034.60
Ending June 30, 1885.....	58,234.32	42,728.44
Ending June 30, 1887.....	60,046.68	43,862.75

There is a constant tendency to increase the amount of matter printed and bound at the expense of the State, as the above figures clearly and forcibly indicate. The subject is worthy of the careful attention of the General Assembly. I recommend that it be thoroughly investigated, with a view of greatly diminishing the amount of matter printed, readjusting and reducing prices, and so amending the laws as to lessen largely this now heavy and growing expenditure. The examination of printed reports will show that in the

aggregate hundreds of pages are occupied with detailed lists of vouchers, inventories of a multitude of small articles, and prolonged tabular statements, adding much to the bulk of these reports but giving to the people of the State very little information of value. The law, which now requires the publication of these things, should be amended, the amount of printed matter cut down, and prices reduced.

REGISTRATION AND FEWER ELECTIONS

The registration law for cities has, in some of its features, given excellent satisfaction. These should be preserved, while amendments, which experience has shown to be necessary, should be made to render the execution of the act less burdensome. The law ought to be perfected and retained as one of the permanent statutes of the State.

There appears to be a general and increasing desire on the part of the people for fewer elections, and I renew my recommendation that steps be taken to amend the constitution of the State so as to provide for biennial elections only. These should be held in the even-numbered years to correspond with congressional elections.

MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN

is favored by many of our best citizens. It is claimed by those who advocate this that it is not only right and just, but that it would so re-enforce the better element of the population of our cities as to secure a more perfect enforcement of the criminal laws and greatly improve the government of our municipalities. The experiment might be a safe one, for if women should not avail themselves of the privilege when conferred, or if the results were unsatisfactory,

the same power that bestowed the franchise could revoke it. I commend the proposition to your thoughtful and respectful attention.

LAND DEPARTMENT

The report of the Secretary of State furnishes an account of the transactions of the Land Department for the period. There is still a large number of unissued patents, particularly of the School, Agricultural College, and University lands. There are many inquiries concerning land grants and titles to lands which have to be answered from that office. Deeds to lands belonging to the State should be kept in that office and should be recorded. Now they are scattered, some kept in one place and some in another. The school lands received by the State under the Congressional grant amount to 1,549,087.75 acres, and there yet remain unpatented 137,799.30 acres. During the period there were patented 20,464 acres of school lands, 382.64 acres of the 500,000 acre grant and 446.06 of the mortgaged school lands. There still remain unsold 2,059 acres of the University lands, and 2,607.07 of the Saline land grant. The University also has 601.45 acres of land given it, and 165 acres acquired by purchase at sheriff's sale. The report also gives a list of the lands and lots owned by the State taken on account of the debts of James D. Eads, Samuel E. Rankin, Samuel M. Dyer and R. G. Orwig, none of which are needed for State purposes. It would be well, I think, if the Executive Council were authorized to sell this property, the old State Capitol included, under a uniform plan of appraisement and advertising.

In addition to swamp land indemnity fund reported by

the State Treasurer as received from the United States and paid to proper counties, the sum of $2,069.53 was paid through the executive office to Clinton county.

The report also contains the bill which was passed at the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress for the relief of the settlers on the

DES MOINES RIVER LANDS

but vetoed by President Cleveland. The bill was passed in the Senate over the President's veto but failed in the House. At the second session of the same Congress the bill was passed in the Senate but the House failed to act upon it. It is probable that the subject will be this winter further pressed upon the attention of Congress. The State should render all assistance in its power for the relief of the Des Moines River Land Settlers who entered upon the same with good reason to believe they were public lands. I earnestly commend the matter to your consideration.

RAILROAD LANDS

The report gives a list of 26,017.33 acres of land patented to the State as railroad lands, but which in accordance with provisions of chapter 71, acts of the Twentieth General Assembly, were relinquished and reconveyed to the United States, the list being certified by me on the 12th of June, 1887, as directed in section 2 of said act. I also patented to the C., M. & St. Paul Railroad Company under provisions of chapter 21, acts of the Seventeenth General Assembly, 3,342.86 acres in Dickinson county, and 34,197.36 in O'Brien county; total, 37,540.22. The whole amount of public lands in the State received by the railroad

companies as donations is 4,393,436.78 acres, or about *one-eighth of the entire acreage of the State.*

INSURANCE

During the year 1887 two hundred and seventy-five insurance companies were legally doing business in this State. Of these, fourteen fire companies, four life companies, and ninety-three co-operative fire companies were organized in Iowa. In 1886 the amount of risks written by fire companies was $194,964,393; premiums received, $3,030,902; amount of losses paid, $1,325,062. In 1886 the life companies wrote 7,421 new policies, and had at the close of the year $47,532,751 of insurance in force on the lives of citizens of Iowa. The total premiums received were $1,054,542, and the losses paid were $398,483.

The State Auditor has been as vigilant in his examination of the affairs of insurance companies as his other duties would permit, and has done all in his power, under present laws, to place the business upon a sound basis. Iowa affords a good field for legitimate insurance companies but has no room for fraudulent concerns. No companies of doubtful standing should be permitted to do business. Home companies should be encouraged. Authority should be given the Auditor and means placed at his disposal to enable him to exterminate illegitimate companies, and to compel legitimate ones to do a strictly lawful and safe business. Co-operative associations are furnishing cheap insurance and generally giving good satisfaction. The whole subject of insurance is one of very great importance to the people of the State and should have the most careful

attention of the General Assembly. The magnitude of the interests involved is so great that they should be placed in the hands of a separate department, where they could receive the undivided attention of those charged with their supervision.

The revenue to the State in taxes and fees from this source amounts to nearly $100,000 a year, and it should be, by proper amendments to the law, somewhat increased. A separate department, while securing better service, would be but little more expensive than the present method. The duties of the Auditor of State, aside from those connected with insurance, are varied and of great importance and responsibility, and sufficient for his entire time; while the business of supervising insurance companies is not germane to his office and has no natural connection with it. He cannot indeed attend to insurance properly, without neglecting to some extent his other duties. The Legislature undertakes to protect the people from the imposition of worthless insurance companies, and it should, both by its laws and the supervision it secures, make that protection as perfect as possible. In these particulars much yet remains to be done. An insurance department should be created at the present session of the General Assembly.

BANKS

The latest returns at hand give the following figures as to the number, capital, and deposits of the State and National banks:

NUMBER	CAPITAL	DEPOSITS
37 savings banks	$ 2,128,693.67	$ 9,969,019.03
65 incorporated (not savings)	3,579,843.12	5,747,286.97
128 national banks	10,150,000.00	19,284,697.83
Total	$15,858,536.79	$35,001,003.83

REPORT OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

The report of the Railroad Commissioners shows that the number of miles of railway in the State, June 30, 1887, was 7,997. The number of miles built last year was 432. The amount of stock representing the roads in Iowa is $147,350,517.48. Amount of bonds for the same $150,296,919.87. Stock per mile $19,347.21. Debt funded and unfunded per mile $25,350.52. Total stock and debt per mile $43,697.73. The cost of the roads and equipment in Iowa is placed by the Commissioners at $261,747,197.44. The gross earnings of the roads in Iowa, passenger, mail and express, $10,208,086.72; freight and miscellaneous, $27,321,643.05; total, $37,529,730.62. Increase over previous year, $1,436,624.08. Expenses of roads $24,152,990.71. Net earnings after paying all expenses $13,376,739.91. Net earnings per mile $1,672.73. Taxes paid in Iowa $1,011,530.85. Total number of employes in the State 29,078. Amount paid employes $15,146,234.84. Locomotives in State, 1,177. Cars, passenger, 638; baggage, mail and express, 255; box freight, 18,681; stock, 3,116; coal and platform, 7,973; other cars, 2,479; total, 33,142. Number of stations in Iowa, 1,379. Number of miles in operation January 1, 1888, 8,263. During the

year 132 persons were killed, 8 of whom were passengers, 59 employes, and 65 not connected with the operation of the roads. In the same time, 440 persons were injured—28 passengers, 354 employes, and 58 not connected with the operation of the roads.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION

I propose to discuss in another paper, more fully than the limits prescribed to myself in this message will permit, the relation of railroad corporations to the State and the duty of the latter to protect its citizens against exorbitant rates, unjust discrimination, and unfair and inequitable dealings of all kinds at the hands of these corporations. At present I make the following recommendations in regard to that portion of railway traffic that comes within the control of State authority:

First. I recommend the passage of a law destroying the pass system root and branch. No one should be permitted to ride free except the officers and employes of railroads, and they only when traveling upon the legitimate business of their respective companies. Neither passes nor mileage tickets should be used in payment for services or work of any kind done for railroad companies. Such services and work should be paid for in cash.

Second. I recommend that maximum passenger fares on first class roads be fixed at two cents a mile. In my judgment increased travel, and receipts from those who formerly traveled on passes, will soon make up to the railroad companies any loss they may suffer from this reduction in fares, and the change will prove beneficial both to them and to the people. A large percentage of the business is already

done at this rate, but not enjoyed by those least able to pay.

Third. I recommend the passage of a law fixing reasonable maximum rates of freight on the principal commodities transported by rail; and also authorizing and requiring the Railroad Commissioners to reduce said rates at any time when, in their judgment, they are too high. If it shall be held that the legislature cannot delegate to the Commissioners the power to absolutely fix such rates, then they should be regarded as *prima facie* reasonable rates. Railroads should not be permitted to raise any freight rate at any time without the written approval of the Railroad Commissioners.

The companies should be required to furnish sufficient freight cars. There have been, during the present season, hardship and suffering in the midst of plenty, in the Northwestern part of the State, because of the failure of the railroads to provide sufficient rolling stock to move the products of that section.

Should the General Assembly decide to make the Railroad Commissioners elective by the people, or nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate, such legislation will not meet with any opposition at my hands. The salaries of the Commissioners are now paid by the railroad companies. I recommend that the law be so amended that they shall hereafter be paid by the State.

Railroad corporations in the running of trains do not pay sufficient regard to the Sabbath. They not only deprive large numbers of their employes of the weekly rest which is essential to their physical and moral well-being, but they also set a bad example to the rest of the community. A large part of the present Sunday work of railroads could

and should be discontinued. During the year nine persons were killed and one hundred and thirty-four injured in coupling cars. The companies should be required to adopt more modern appliances. I invite your attention to these subjects.

Railroad companies are public corporations, and the railways should be, by law, declared public highways, and their officers should be required to take an oath to obey the constitution and laws of this State and of the United States. The right of the State to control railroad companies has been confirmed by the highest judicial authority. While stringent means should be applied to strong corporations, the weak ones should be protected, and especially the new roads making efforts to do business at lower rates. Penalties should be provided and more effective measures used to compel the companies to comply with the laws. Combination should be prevented and competition secured. The State should assume and maintain the full, thorough and complete regulation of railroads by law.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION

The assessed value of property is as follows:

Lands and town lots	$360,981,885	
Personalty	101,665,098	
Railroads	38,722,761	
Telegraphs	421,281	
Telephones	159,373	
	$501,950,398	
Less exemptions for tree culture	$ 6,240,157	
Total for taxation		$495,710,241

All property is protected by the law. All is undervalued, and much personal property is not listed for taxation, which is required by law to be listed. This imposes an undue proportion of taxes upon those who make full returns to the assessor. The plainest principles of good government are violated, when these inequalities which may be reached and obviated by legislation, are still permitted to exist year after year. Protection for all property is desired, and those who have charge of it, and the owners, should not shrink from bearing their just share of the burden. County treasurers should remit to the State Treasurer taxes collected each month. Counties should be held for full amount of levy and have the benefit of all interest collected. Much interesting information and many suggestions as to proper legislation upon this subject will be found in the current report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, obtained from county officers, many of whom have had long experience in assessing property and in levying and collecting taxes. There is a very general feeling that additional legislation is needed, and I again commend the whole matter of assessment and taxation of property to your earnest consideration.

COUNTY AND CITY INDEBTEDNESS

The report just mentioned also contains some interesting information relating to county and city rates of taxation, expenditures and indebtedness. The reports are not complete, but enough is given to show that both city and county indebtedness is comparatively light. An exception may be made to this statement in the case of five or six cities, and perhaps two or three counties, that are still bearing con-

siderable burdens of indebtedness arising from aid voted to railroads many years ago. On the whole, however, the showing is very favorable, in comparison with some of our neighboring States. Thirty-five of our fifty-eight cities report an aggregate indebtedness of $3,474,383. Those reporting include nearly all of the larger cities, and it is probable that the entire city indebtedness is not over $4,000,000. County indebtedness amounts to $2,704,769. Nowhere is a higher standard of public or private credit maintained, and nowhere are the rights of property more carefully guarded than in Iowa.

COURTS OF CONCILIATION

Public attention is being directed to simpler and less expensive methods of settling disputes between individuals, such as often lead to costly litigation and sometimes to unpleasant and vexatious feuds of long standing. Courts of conciliation have been in existence many years in other countries and with very happy effect. They consist of judges, not usually lawyers, but men of good judgment, high character, and kindly disposition, who in the presence of both parties to a dispute, but no other persons, hear both sides, and then endeavor to bring them to a common understanding and agreement, and in a large majority of cases with entire success. It is a very simple method of arbitration, yet permanent and possessing sufficient legal power to make its work effective. I do not doubt there is much in this worthy of attention, and I recommend that some committee of your body be charged with the duty of investigating and reporting upon it, with a view of bringing it into

more general public notice and discussion, which may lead to its adoption.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

An opportunity is afforded for making a complete and minute topographical survey of the State in connection with a similar work now being executed by the authority and under the direction of the general government in the different States and Territories of the Union. Full details of the plan of co-operation, its utility, cost, time necessary for its completion, etc., have been placed in my hands by Prof. McGee of this State, now engaged in the United States geological survey, and I shall be pleased to lay them before you, or any committee of the General Assembly having such matters in charge. There is also need for a more careful geological survey of the State than any hitherto made, particularly in reference to the undeveloped wealth which undoubtedly exists below the surface, and of which there are many certain indications. The flow of natural gas in several counties, the need of artesian wells, and the benefit to be derived from the further development of our coal industry, stimulate the desire for a more complete exploration of the interior of the earth. Suggestions have been made that the State should undertake some work of this kind, doing it more systematically and thoroughly than can be accomplished by private enterprise. The whole field is one of very interesting inquiry to which I invite your attention.

REFUND OF DIRECT TAX

There is a bill before Congress for repaying to the States and Territories the sums respectively received from them

under the direct tax act approved August 5, 1861. The amount imposed upon Iowa under that law was $452,088. The State undertook the collection of this tax and received therefor a commission, or discount, of fifteen per cent., the actual amount paid over to the United States being $384-, 274.80. The whole tax imposed amounted to $20,000,000. The amount credited, as paid, including commissions, is $17,359,685.51; amount still due, $2,640,314.49. The bill remits and relinquishes the latter amount and refunds the former. This bill is just and should become a law. It would relieve the States resting under the burden of the amount still due, while the refunding to the States which came to the rescue of the general government when it was in distress, would be a graceful act on the part of the latter now that its treasury is burdened with a troublesome surplus. I recommend that you memorialize Congress for the speedy passage of this bill.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notarial Commissions.—A new period of three years for the issue of notarial commissions will begin July 4, 1888. The number issued in the last two and a half years is 5,997, for which a fee of $1.25 each has been charged. This hardly covers the expense attending the issue of a commission. I recommend that the fee be raised to $3, and for commissioners in other States to $5.

John Tolman School Lands.—The Eighteenth General Assembly appropriated $8,000 to indemnify certain purchasers of land in Webster and Hamilton counties. On the 20th of December, 1887, there remained undrawn of said

appropriation $3,161.27. The interest on these claims should be stopped.

Telegraph, Telephone and Express Companies should be required to report as fully to State authorities as railroad companies and bankers now do.

Telegraph Tolls should be reduced. Twenty-five cents is a sufficient compensation for twenty words between any two points in Iowa.

Divorces are more numerous than they should be in a well regulated society. I recommend a revision of the law upon this subject with a view to bringing it into harmony with the latest and best judgment of the age in which we live.

Section 3861 of the Code should be amended by striking out "ten" in the third line and inserting "sixteen."

Drawing Money from the Treasury.—The Auditor of State suggests, if sections 1679 and 1693 of the Code were amended so as to make the current expenses of the College for the Blind and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb payable monthly, the business of his office would be facilitated, and that of these institutions conducted more satisfactorily. Money should be drawn from the State treasury only as it is needed, and should not be allowed to accumulate in local treasuries.

The Governor should have authority to receive and care for works of art and literary productions.

Information from Judges.—On the 6th of December, 1887, I addressed a letter to the judges of the State inviting suggestions as to amendments that should be made to our statutes; and also requesting them to apprise me of the

effect of the Prohibitory law in their respective districts, particularly upon crime and criminal expenses, and whether they would advise its repeal, and, if so, what they would propose to place in its stead. At this writing I have received replies from about two-thirds of the judges, containing many valuable suggestions and recommendations, which I shall at an early day lay before you for your information.

Section 4773 of the Code should be so amended as to permit contracts for coal to be made at a different season of the year from the one there named.

Selecting Juries.—Many complaints are made in reference to the character of juries, particularly in the larger cities, where there is a growing demand for a change in the methods of their selection. The professional juryman ought to be discouraged, and a higher order of talent and character brought into requisition. Some recent trials have demonstrated the necessity, if the ends of justice are not to be defeated, of some improvement in these matters, and, that possibly in certain cases, the State should have the right to a change of venue. To the whole subject I invite your earnest attention, with the hope that suitable remedies may be provided for an evil, which, if not promptly checked, may in time become one of great magnitude and difficult of eradication.

A Gift of Land.—In the month of October, 1886, I received from Dudley W. Adams and his wife, of Allamakee county, a deed to a tract of twenty-six acres of land in the incorporated town of Waukon, of said county, for the use of the Agricultural College, it being the desire of the donors to promote agricultural education. The gift is made upon

certain conditions, which are set forth in the deed. Having no authority to accept such a donation on behalf of the State, I respectfully refer the matter to the General Assembly.

"*Trusts.*" I recommend that prompt measures be taken to protect the people against the abuses under the cover of combinations generally known as "trusts" or "pools." There is a common belief that these and similar combinations suppress competition, enhance the cost of the necessaries of life, and lay heavy burdens upon those least able to bear them.

PROHIBITION

Much progress has been made in the enforcement of the Prohibitory Law. Not only has public sentiment much improved in relation to it, but judicial officers are more disposed to secure its enforcement. Many judges give strong testimony in its favor, showing that, where it has been well executed, there has been a marked reduction in criminal offenses, and also in court expenses. During the last year, and particularly during its latter half, there has been a decided falling off in penitentiary convicts, and a very large number of county jails have been empty, some of them for the first time in years. There has been a marked improvement in the condition of our poorer people, especially in the families of laboring men addicted to strong drink. What was formerly squandered in the saloon now goes to the support of wife and children. Hundreds of witnesses to this can be cited.

While there is very little difficulty now in enforcing the law in the rural districts and in a very large majority of the

counties, there are still a few portions of the State, particularly some of the larger cities, where the law is not enforced. This, however, does not include all such cities, for in Des Moines, Sioux City and Cedar Rapids, three of the largest and most rapidly growing cities of the State, the Prohibitory Law is now, and has been for the past year, well enforced. The Constitution makes it incumbent upon the Governor to

ENFORCE THE LAWS.

There is not much difficulty in complying with this injunction in reference to the laws generally. The law for the suppression of intemperance however is, in some places, an exception. Citizens have again and again called upon me to enforce the Prohibitory Law in the few counties and places where, as yet, but little regard has been paid to it. I in turn have called upon the judges, sheriffs, and other officers to aid in accomplishing this, but, I regret to say, without success. I know of no means at the command of the Executive which can be relied upon to secure better results in the future. I therefore recommend that a joint committee of the General Assembly be appointed early in the session to inquire into the reasons for the non-enforcement of this law in certain communities; and whether the officers there are neglectful of their duties. I think some measures should be adopted to quicken the consciences of the officials, who neglect or refuse to perform their sworn duty; or else provide a way for their suspension or removal. It is a disgrace to the State to have its authority so openly defied. Our people are strong in their convictions that this law should be enforced as well as others, and it is the duty of the Legis-

lature to provide the means. The authority of the Legislature in these matters is no longer a subject of dispute. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States settles that question, and on ground so broad and just as to make it impregnable and final. The chief and confident hope of the opposers and violators of the law has been that this tribunal of final resort would set it aside, or at least so impair its efficiency as to render its further continuance impossible. On the contrary, this decision sustains the principle of the law so completely and sweepingly as to become its strong bulwark of support and defense. The Court says there is no justification for the claim that such a law aims to deprive the citizen of his constitutional rights; "for we cannot shut out of view the fact within the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals, and the public safety, may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks; nor the fact, established by statistics accessible to every one, that the idleness, disorder, pauperism, and crime existing in the country are, in some degree at least, traceable to this evil. If, therefore, a State deems the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale, within her limits, of intoxicating liquors for other than medical, scientific, and manufacturing purposes, to be necessary to the peace and security of society, the courts cannot, without usurping legislative functions, over-ride the will of the people as thus expressed by their chosen representatives." The Court further declares that the right to manufacture intoxicating drinks for general or individual use, as a beverage, does not inhere in citizenship, and that no one's constitutional rights of liberty or property are interfered with when such manu-

facture and sale are forbidden by the State. With this powerful support, it only remains for the friends of good government and law and order, in Iowa, to press patiently, yet resolutely, forward with this great reform, until the saloon and all illegal manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are utterly destroyed. Such amendments should be made to the law as are needed and best calculated to make it thoroughly effective in accomplishing its purpose.

CONCLUSION

I have now, to some extent, set before you the condition of the State, and have recommended such matters as seem to me expedient. I am not, and I feel sure that you will not be, unmindful of the fact that great care should be taken in the change and amendment of our statutes. The whole body of our laws is a growth of many years, and it should not be unnecessarily or lightly interfered with. Only such additions and changes should be made as justice and the public welfare clearly require. Relying upon the continued favor of Divine Providence, and with great faith in the uprightness and patriotism of the people, I shall gladly co-operate with you in the adoption of such measures as seem to be best calculated to promote the advancement and prosperity of the State.

WM. LARRABEE

JANUARY 10, 1888

SECOND INAUGURAL

JANUARY 12, 1888

From Pamphlet Edition of Address—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City

Fellow-Citizens:

I desire to acknowledge to the people of Iowa, who have again vested me with the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, my deep appreciation of this renewed expression of their confidence. In assuming for the second time the grave responsibility of the Executive, it is my prayer that the people's support, which in the past has been so generously accorded me, may continue to aid me in the discharge of my official duties.

AMERICAN LABOR

The necessity of maintaining for our people the elevated social position which they now occupy, makes it the imperative duty of the government to guarantee to them, by the continuance of a wise system of protection, such liberal returns for their industry as are necessary to assert the dignity of labor among a free and enlightened people. The application of science to the trades has greatly elevated our industrial classes and has correspondingly increased their wants. The American laborer cannot and should not content himself with a mere sufficiency of food, clothing and shelter. An enlightened community, of which he is a worthy member, makes demands to which he must respond. He must make provisions for self-improvement, for the eleva-

tion of his home and the education of his children. He is a new factor in modern society, whose presence a government for the people should not ignore.

The practice of free trade, as advocated by the party in control of our federal government, has been repeatedly tried in this country, and always with the same disastrous results. It was always used as a means for reducing a surplus in the treasury, and never failed to ultimately cause a deficit both in the finances of the government and the people. Except in one or two instances, when well-known causes for a brief period suspended the operation of the general law, every inauguration of a free trade policy paralyzed the industrial interests of the country, greatly reducing the wages of laborers and causing financial depression. Free trade always has had, and, until circumstances and conditions have materially changed, always will have the same disastrous results in America. In striking contrast with such a state of affairs, protection to American industries has always secured prosperity for all interests, and has bettered the condition of the masses by enabling them to partake of all the comforts of life essential to the happiness of enlightened beings.

A general shrinkage in values, caused by the partiality of the present Administration to free trade, and the large immigration of laborers from foreign countries have produced a growing discontent among the industrial classes, especially in larger cities. Moreover, they feel keenly the injustice of an unequal division of profits between themselves and capital, and organize to effect the correction of many real and some imaginary evils. Though impelled by honest motives, they do not always find the proper remedies.

All interests of good citizens are best subserved by the security of property and the protection of individual rights, the basis of our free institutions. Labor and capital should work in harmony, and not waste their strength in useless wars; they have common interests, mutual obligations and separate rights. Capital should concede to honest labor an equitable share of their common earnings, and while it is entitled to protection, it should not be allowed to rule.

The welfare of our laboring classes and the future safety of our government urgently demand a check in the flow of criminal and pauper immigration. The future development of our resources and the healthy growth of our institutions require an increase in quality rather than in quantity of population. The present requirements for admission to American citizenship are scarcely in keeping with its dignity. Our naturalization laws should be so amended and enforced as to make moral worth an indispensable requisite for the high distinction of becoming an integral part of the most powerful and most enlightened sovereign people.

FREE BALLOT

The purity of the ballot box is the bulwark of our liberties. To defile it, whether by fraud or intimidation, is to strike at the very foundation of republican government. Unless a free ballot and an honest count can be secured in every State in this union, a national election is little more than a mockery. Hundreds of thousands of the qualified electors of the South are virtually denied the right of suffrage. The total congressional vote of the seven districts of the State of Mississippi in 1886 was 45,354; of the seven

districts of South Carolina, 39,072; and of the ten districts of Georgia, 27,520, or an average of only 2,752 for each district. The number of votes cast at the same election in the eleven congressional districts of Iowa was 345,286, being an average of 31,389 votes for each district. The Constitution of the United States is thus nullified in the South, and the voice of the people is stifled; and the nullifiers, encouraged by past achievements, are now seeking to obtain control of the Senate and the Supreme Court.

Under such circumstances the good citizens of the North should no longer remain in doubt as to their duty. Regardless of political affiliations, they should demand that Congress exercise its power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of the 15th amendment to the Constitution, and guarantee to every citizen of these United States the privilege to cast his vote, free and unmolested, in accordance with his political convictions.

PENSIONS

The surplus, which in the course of years has accumulated in the National Treasury, has been the cause of much anxiety to the present Administration. It appears to me that as long as any Union soldier is compelled to seek refuge in the poor-house or is found suffering for want of the necessaries of life, the treasury surplus should not create any apprehension in the minds of patriotic men. No better use could be made of the savings of the Nation than to relieve the distress and administer to the comfort of the brave veterans of the late war, who at the risk of health and life preserved the existence and asserted the supremacy of our Government.

Furthermore, the patriotism of American heroes should not be allowed to remain the cause of the poverty and misery of their wives and children or other dependent relatives. These have a right to expect that the country to which their supporters offered and sacrificed health, strength and life, will at least grant to them what alone it is in its power to grant—exemption from such suffering as is caused by poverty and want.

By pursuing this course the Nation would not only act in keeping with her own dignity, but would also sow seeds of heroism and patriotic devotion, to bear precious fruit in ages to come.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

The sentiment in favor of the establishment of a postal telegraph system by the National Government is constantly growing. While the telegraph is not likely to ever supplant the mail, it encroaches daily upon its domain. It has made itself indispensable to modern journalism and commerce. It has, together with the railroad, shortened geographical distances, and it is the faithful sentinel that guards the safety and thereby adds to the speed of the iron horse. As a messenger for purely social communications the telegraph is as yet employed to a very limited extent, owing to the fact that the short-sighted policy of the few men who control the telegraph system of the country has by an excessive tariff placed its benefits beyond the reach of the masses.

Successful experiments have been made by other governments in the direction of operating telegraph lines in conjunction with their postal service, and there is every reason

to believe that, even with a materially reduced tariff, a postal telegraph could within a few years be made self-supporting in America. While it would convert a large part of the surplus in our National Treasury into a safe and permanent investment, it would also extend the benefits of the service to all the people and open to the electric spark an unlimited field for the full development of its usefulness.

STATE AFFAIRS

The progressive spirit of the people of Iowa has ever led them to take advanced positions upon all questions of progress and reform which since the birth of our State have agitated the Nation. The abolition sentiment at an early day found a fertile soil within our borders. While the heresy of States' Rights threatened the very life of the Nation, Iowa was in the front rank of the loyal States which came to her rescue and aided in asserting her supremacy. Devoted to the true spirit of freedom, she led all the states of the Union in extending the elective franchise to the colored race; and again, in these later years, she was one of the first in the sisterhood of states to abolish within her borders the slavery of intemperance. But the work of a progressive commonwealth is never done. The body politic like every other organism, is subject to the law of evolution. New issues constantly arise. New ideas, born of the spirit of progress, constantly battle with the musty conceptions of conservatism, prejudice and tradition; and gigantic interests, the creation of our inventive age, are constantly striving to usurp illegitimate, as well as to assert legitimate rights.

Although in a republic it is the province of the sovereign people to determine the policy of its government, it must be left to the public servants to execute the dictates of their constituency. In the execution of a conservative policy these agents of the people as a rule meet with little opposition, but when forced by irrepressible issues to confront hostile interests, they encounter an enemy who, giving no pardon and knowing no surrender, often brings to the contest all the malignity of a personal contest.

If under such circumstances an official should consult simply his feelings, he might easily be tempted to make a truce with the enemy and thus avoid an implacable conflict. But when such a step can only be taken at the sacrifice of honor, when a solemn obligation makes the conflict an imperative duty, there is no alternative, and the evil which he must attack is solely to blame for the result.

The main issue with which we are now confronted concerns the mutual relations between the people and the great corporations.

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

While the transportation question has for many years engaged the attention of our people, the enactment of the Inter-state Commerce Law by the last Congress has of late given it particular prominence; and there is a wide-spread demand that the State Legislature supplement the Congressional act. That dealing with questions so vital to our welfare requires both wisdom and courage, there can be no doubt; but it may safely be asserted that the representatives of our people will prove equal to the task.

In order to determine what to do, we should first know where we are and whither we are tending. Hence a retrospective view and a survey of our situation with reference to the subject in question may not be amiss. The abuses which have grown out of our modern system of transportation came to the State simultaneously with the railroads. For many years, however, the great desire of the people to secure new roads caused them to overlook these evils, and this leniency continued until a large portion of the State was provided with transportation facilities.

Then the demand upon the Legislature to correct existing abuses increased from year to year, until in 1874 it could no longer be refused. The discriminations and extortions which had so long been practiced by the railroads resulted in the enactment of what is known as the Granger Law, which established a classification and fixed maximum rates upon nearly all articles of produce and merchandise. This act was strenuously opposed by the railroad companies, reinforced by the representatives from those parts of the State which were not yet amply supplied with roads and were believed by them to be injured by such legislation.

The Granger Law remained a part of our statutes for four years, and was during this whole period resisted by all the forces that could be marshaled by the railroad companies. The law was denounced by its opponents as communistic in its tendency, destined to ruin railroad interests and hence to prevent the construction of new roads. It was contested in State and Federal courts until it was finally declared legal by the highest judicial tribunal of the Nation.

While the law was crude in some respects it was neverthe-

less a great achievement, illustrating the power of the people under our system of government to correct evils even when defended by organized capital.

Failing to defeat the law in the courts, the railroad managers again turned to the legislature and plead piteously for its repeal.

Their friends, supported by members either inclined to conservatism or representing localities disposed to hold out every possible encouragement to railroad construction, succeeded, after much argumentation, in having the Granger Law repealed and the present Commissioner law enacted in its stead.

It has often been alleged that the partial cessation of railroad construction following the enactment of the Granger Law was its legitimate result. It will be remembered, however, that the general financial depression following the panic of 1873 affected all interests, and that railroad enterprise was no more stagnant in Iowa than in other states, where these alleged causes did not operate.

It has also been stated that the law was changed in obedience to a demand of the people, but this allegation is likewise contrary to the fact. It is true, the railroads had so applied the law as to make it odious in some localities and had by their peculiar strategy succeeded in persuading some of our best public men that it was not adapted to all interests and often worked injustice; yet a majority of our people regarded it, upon the whole, as just and wholesome, and desired an amendment of several of its provisions rather than its repeal. Nevertheless, when the commissioner system was adopted, they conceded to it the right of

an honest trial. Having once secured the right to establish rates, they were prepared to accept any legislation which promised an equitable adjustment of existing controversies.

To enable cities and towns to secure new roads and obtain more favorable rates through competition, laws were also enacted permitting them to vote a tax to the extent of five per cent on their assessed value to aid in the construction of projected roads. Under this law millions of dollars were donated, and many new roads were constructed, and for a time this new policy seemed to accomplish its purpose.

Railroad managers soon learned, however, that by arrangements among themselves, such as pooling, division of territory and division of business, they could manage to maintain unreasonable rates. Owing to these various devices, there is practically no competition as to rates in the transportation business of the State. Occasionally one road will become dissatisfied with the division of the spoils and cut under the combination schedule; but a treaty is soon effected, and the old rates are restored.

The charges for transportation at present prevailing in the State are by far too high, and bear little or no relation to the cost of the service. Although steel rails can now be purchased for one-third of the price paid for the iron rails that were laid upon roads built fifteen years ago, and engines, cars and coal have depreciated in value in nearly the same proportion, local freight and passenger rates have not decreased to any perceptible degree. Railroad companies should not be allowed to reap all the profits growing out of modern inventions and the reduced cost of equipping and operating their roads. With almost equal propriety

might woolen and cotton fabrics still be sold at colonial prices. But railroad managers aver that the interest paid on their bonded indebtedness and the dividends earned by their stock are not excessive, and that capital invested in railroads on the whole enjoys no larger returns than capital invested in any other enterprise. Yet the stock and indebtedness of a road is no indication of the amount actually invested in it, nor is the latter an indication of the actual present value of the road. Mr. Poor in reviewing the railroad earnings for 1883 affirms that if the fictitious capital could be eliminated from their accounts, their success as investments would have no parallel.

The railroads of Iowa have received as donations from various sources a value of over fifty million dollars. The tracts of land granted to them at various times by the Nation and the State, and by counties, municipalities and private individuals aggregate an area equal to more than one-eighth of the total area of the State. The total amount of money actually invested in Iowa roads by stockholders and bondholders probably does not average to exceed fifteen thousand dollars per mile, and the thirteen million dollars of net earnings which are annually distributed among them would be a fair profit upon twice the amount which they have actually invested.

The men who control our railroads labor under a serious delusion, inasmuch as they entertain an exaggerated opinion of the obligations under which they have placed the public. They attribute to themselves the unparalleled material progress which this country has made, and claim the wealth which by their agency has been accumulated as their reward.

They reason that they are entitled to the value of the difference between various places in the prices of commodities, because they furnish the means for making the exchange. It appears to me that this argument, if carried to its logical result, would transfer the title to a large share of their income to the heirs of Mr. Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. A similar reasoning would also give to McCormick all the profits of the reaper, and to Whitney those of the cotton gin.

Owners of railroads are no more entitled to a perpetual royalty than inventors. For a certain period of time, perhaps as long as similar privileges are enjoyed by patentees, railroads should be allowed liberal returns for their capital and enterprise; and if at the end of such a period it be found that similar roads could be constructed and equipped at a reduced cost, then their rates of transportation should be proportionately reduced.

But it is urged by railroad managers that a reduction in their rates would necessitate a reduction in the wages of their employes. Such reasoning might apply if those men were now paid a proper share of the receipts of the roads; this is not the case. Railroad employes receive a smaller percentage of the total earnings of their employers than wage-workers of other occupations. They receive little more than one-third of the total receipts of the companies, while the farmer, for instance, gives one-half of the products of his farm for its cultivation. It is but natural to suppose that railroads deal as unjustly with their employes as they do with the public, and the correction of one evil would be likely to ultimately result in the correction of the other.

Unreasonable rates are not only prejudicial to the best interests of the public, but to those of the railroad companies as well, since they constantly tempt capitalists to invest in new lines, which must needs acquire their territory at the expense of older roads.

The right of the State to fix rates can certainly not be questioned. Corporations have no rights save such as have been granted to them by the commonwealth. It must also be conceded that in the latter is ultimately lodged the power to create new corporations which would be prepared to accept the altered conditions. Railroad managers argue that if the State should undertake to establish maximum rates, it must also guarantee to their roads a minimum income. This will be found to be a fallacious argument when it is considered that although the State has passed laws prohibiting usury, it neither guarantees a minimum rate nor otherwise secures private loans.

Railroads have in the course of time usurped powers dangerous to the public welfare, and have practiced extortions perhaps less cruel, but in the aggregate more gigantic, than those of the British landlord.

It has been found necessary to limit the power of public officers to levy taxes for the maintenance of our schools and the support of State, county and municipal government—notwithstanding the fact that those taxes are used for the benefit of the people. Yet a few railroad managers are free to meet in Chicago and levy an extra tax of one, three or even five million dollars upon the people of Iowa without giving them anything in return.

Thucydides relates how the Grecians, in olden times,

engaged in the business of piracy under the command of men of great boldness and ability, and how the men so engaged both enriched themselves and supported their poor by their booty. They ravaged villages and plundered unfortified places. This was not at that time an employment of reproach, but rather exalted those piratical adventurers in the estimation of their kin. It appears that a class of persons has grown up under the refining influence of our modern age with tendencies similar to those of that sturdy race; and, strange as it may seem, some people even on our soil attribute honor to their practices.

While railroad charges should be reasonable, they should also be equitable and certain. It is impossible to conceive how trade can be established upon a sound basis with transportation charges subject to wild fluctuations and countless exceptions.

Propositions for even the smallest reductions in the custom-house tariff are always the subject of much deliberation in Congress, but freight rates are often cut, even without previous notice, to one-half, one-third, or even one-fourth of their former standard, and are again doubled, trebled or quadrupled. It is not uncommon to find that in the same train a car is hauled for one-half the rate charged for hauling another car loaded with the same article, or that one locality is systematically charged twice as much as another for the same kind of service. Railroads thus build up or tear down individuals, towns and cities, as the interests of their managers or those of their favorites may dictate; and to engage in business with any certainty of success, one is compelled to court the favors of railroad companies.

Railroads are the highways of commerce. Having supplanted the turnpikes and public roads, they should, as far as possible, be amenable to the laws that controlled them, and should be maintained by a just, certain and equitable tax levied upon those who use them. Our fathers would never have tolerated a system of collecting highway tolls or taxes, which, besides changing its tariff with every moon, recognizes privileged classes and discriminates in favor of the man who is so fortunately situated as to be able to haul five or ten times as much produce to the market as his less prosperous neighbor. Such a system is neither American nor democratic, and savors too much of the methods of the feudal lord who taxed the wayfaring public as much as his withered conscience in each individual case would permit.

Our district roads are maintained by a tax levied equitably upon all the property of the district. We do not accord special privileges to the man who year after year drives a thousand steers to the market. If any discrimination is ever made, it is made in favor of the poor tenant of the Government, who is permitted to apply his small earnings to the improvement of his newly selected and still humble home.

A policy of discrimination in matters pertaining to public business has always been regarded as dangerous to the general welfare, and scarcely a trace of such a policy can be found in the laws and institutions of either the State or the Nation.

State, county and municipal taxes are levied equitably upon all taxable property. The citizen who owns ten houses in the city, or ten farms in the country, is not and should

not for that reason be favored with a special rate of taxation. For the purpose of levying taxes it matters little who owns these estates, for taxes are levied upon property and property is held for their payment.

In a similar manner freight charges attach to the commodities transported, or in other words, they are a tax levied upon them. Hence, tariff discriminations in favor of privileged shippers are as unjust as a system of raising revenue which should prescribe a lower rate of taxation for the rich than for the poor. The exchange of the products of our soil and our factories will and must be effected. If an equitable tariff should dissatisfy such shippers as have heretofore been privileged characters, their enterprise will readily find new fields of labor, and other men, prepared to accept the new condition of things, will promptly fill their places. Neither will the public be the loser by the change nor will the volume of the transportation business be decreased.

It is impossible to compute or even approximate the loss sustained by the people of Iowa in consequence of railroad discrimination.

For years our miners have had just cause to be dissatisfied with their lot. The meager returns for their hazardous toil, decreasing from year to year, naturally led them to look for the cause of their oppression in the methods of their employers and the supposed iniquities of the law. There can be no doubt, however, that the miner simply suffers together with the operator by the discriminating and unreasonable coal tariff of our railroads, which not only confines the output of our mines to local markets, but even enables imported coal to compete with the best products of

our own mines in the very heart of Iowa. Our millers fare still worse. The discriminations practiced by the railroads against them have made it impossible for them to manufacture flour for export, or even home consumption, except at a loss. Minnesota flour is often shipped to points in Iowa for less than one-third of what is charged for shipments of similar distances within the State. The injustice on the part of the railroads has forced a very large number of our millers to suspend work and has rendered their property almost worthless.

When several years ago the General Assembly in the interest of morality and good order passed a law prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and thereby depreciated the value of the breweries and distilleries of the State, the act was denounced by the advocates of the liquor traffic as striking at the very birth-rights of American citizens, and its validity was tested in the highest courts of both the State and the Nation. But when a few railroad managers enter into a conspiracy to destroy by an unreasonable grain and flour tariff the milling interests of the State, built up at a cost many times greater than that of the distilleries and breweries, and furnishing employment to thousands of men; when they thus render comparatively worthless property employed in one of the most important and most successful industries of the State; and perpetrate such wrongs in violation of law and in defiance of all principles of justice no step is taken for relief, because in these many years of railroad usurpation the opinion has gained ground among our people that the abuses of these wealthy and powerful corporations are without a remedy, and must be

endured with meekness and resignation, like visitations of Providence. Hundreds of other manufacturing and jobbing industries have by this unwise and unjust policy been ruined or driven out of the State, and the large number of empty shops and factories in the State are dreary monuments of railroad hostility to Iowa enterprise. Our towns and rural districts are taxed and our wholesale business is being discouraged to build up a few large cities outside of our borders.

It must not be supposed, however, that the friends of railroads and the defenders of their methods are confined to the few cities which thrive upon the tribute which the rural regions are forced to pay to them. By granting special rates, rebates, drawbacks and other favors here and there to men of influence in their respective localities, they have secured the favor of many who, after having divided with them their spoils, are ready to defend their wrongs and to advocate a policy of neutrality on the part of the State. By retaining the ablest attorneys, by influencing the press, and by flattering and favoring politicians, they have managed for many years to prevent an open outburst of popular indignation; and their long continued success greatly added to their boldness in usurping unlawful powers and invading public rights. When it is considered that the railroad companies doing business in Iowa have an annual cash income of over one hundred million dollars, their past influence can readily be appreciated. It is not an extravagant statement that the power exerted by them has in many instances proved greater than that of the States to which they owe their corporate existence.

The body politic is composed of individuals, whose opinions concerning questions of public policy diverge with their different interests, and party bias and party jealousy often make agreement impossible upon measures of common interest.

Railroads, however, are enabled by their centralization of power and by combinations among themselves to act largely under a single management. Setting at naught the power of the State, they nullify with impunity the principles of equity which for centuries have been enunciated by the courts. Such combinations as are maintained by them would in other branches of business be considered conspiracies against the public welfare and would subject their originators to indictment.

The assertion has often been made that railroads do not take sides in politics. It is doubtless true that they do not cast their fortunes with those of political parties, but it is not true that they do not concern themselves in the affairs of the political arena. It has been for years their well defined policy to favor their friends and punish their enemies in political contests.

These corporations have through their artfulness succeeded in appeasing from time to time an indignant public. Yet a change will come. Long continued abuses and aggressions will finally arouse the people; and law, the outgrowth of the necessities of the community, will surely, though insensibly, be moulded by public opinion. Railroads have suspended the natural laws of trade. If the appeals of justice are of no avail, the instinct of self-preservation at least should lead them to restore the free and unrestricted working of

these laws. The people will not be content until existing abuses are corrected; and a persistent popular demand never fails to accomplish its object. Under our form of government the right to rule is inherent in the people. Capital and enterprise may justly claim protection, but they must also submit to proper control. The sense of justice which characterizes our people will not permit any legislation detrimental to the best interests of railroads. Iowa appreciates the services which they have rendered in the development of her great resources and acknowledges her dependence upon their co-operation in the great work of future days. However, the people have grievances and demand redress, and it devolves upon their representatives to enact such laws as promise to correct existing evils. Railroads should be consulted as to their wishes, and it is proper for their representatives to present their views upon all questions affecting their interests, but they should not attempt to dictate legislative measures. The people do not ask the passage of any law which would place railroads at a disadvantage. Nor would such legislation be advisable; there is a community of interest between the State and its public corporations, which should constantly be kept in view. The great importance of these indispensable agencies of our material progress requires that they be judiciously managed and properly controlled, and that in the adjustment of all questions which affect their interests the people be represented; and good feeling cannot be restored until railroads concede this right to the people. Freight tariffs have always been one-sided compacts. The railroads have dictated the terms, which through the force of circumstances the people

have been compelled to accept. They have taxed the public to pay interest and dividends on largely fictitious investments. In every transaction growing out of the relations between these corporations and the people we find an expert on one side and a novice on the other. To represent the people and to defend their rights, is the province of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. This Board has often been looked upon by the railroads as a tribunal clothed with judicial powers and charged with the duty of protecting the interests of the people and those of the railroads alike. This, however, is an erroneous conception of their functions. The Railroad Commission was created to be a committee of the people obligated to advocate their rights. Organized capital can safely be trusted to defend itself.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners should be authorized and required to exercise full and complete supervision over the railroads of the State, compelling them to comply with the laws and to furnish adequate facilities at reasonable compensation. With less than this the people of Iowa will not and should not be satisfied.

Senators and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: To your careful and intelligent consideration have been entrusted the interests of nearly two million people.

The office of the legislator involves upon its incumbent great responsibility. In the conscientious discharge of duty he must subordinate all personal ambition and private interests to the welfare of the State and the needs of his constituency.

As it is your duty to care equally for all sections of the State, you should guard against local and special legislation.

Your measures should not only contemplate present results, but your efforts should be directed toward securing the greatest permanent good for the commonwealth. In making appropriations for the support of the State government, you should see that it is conducted with such economy as is consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

Permit me to assure you, gentlemen, of my hearty co-operation in all measures likely to advance the moral and material interests of the State.

Let us invoke the aid of Him who guides and controls the destinies of states and nations, and endeavor to gain the approval of the people whose eyes rest upon us, by earnest work and a faithful discharge of duty in the service of our beloved Iowa.

[Wm. Larrabee]

SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE

FEBRUARY 13, 1890

From Pamphlet Edition of Message—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to convey to the General Assembly information concerning the condition of the State, and to recommend such legislation as he may deem expedient. While now discharging this duty, I also place before you the reports of the various state officers and boards, giving detailed accounts of their official transactions during the last biennial period.

Divine Providence has been most propitious to our people during the past two years. We have been blessed with bountiful crops, good health and general prosperity. We have been free from all calamity and social disorder, and we have much and indisputable evidence of the intellectual and moral advancement of our people. To you has been delegated the law-making power, and upon you rests the grave responsibility of preserving, as far as it is in the power of legislation, the high standing of our State.

Iowa capital, which for several years sought speculative investments beyond our borders, realizing the magnitude and stability of our resources, is fast returning, to aid in the building up of our industries and the enhancement of our commerce. Schools and colleges are multiplying throughout the State, and both church and society stand upon a higher plane than ever before.

FINANCES

The report of the Treasurer of State shows that the financial condition of the State is better now than it has been for the past six years. Since July, 1883, the State has been paying interest on outstanding warrants. This floating debt reached its maximum in 1886, but has been steadily reduced ever since, until at the close of the last biennial period its amount was only $39,388.33. The following table exhibits the increase and decrease of this debt since its beginning:—

June 30, 1883,	$ 16,450.60
January 5, 1884,	414,966.47
January 3, 1885,	672,528.56
January 2, 1886,	817,857.35
January 1, 1887,	797,719.00
January 1, 1888,	546,912.80
January 5, 1889,	469,589.12
June 30, 1889,	39,388.33

The receipts of the State during the period ending June 30, 1889, were as follows:—

From counties,	$2,919,381.33
From insurance companies,	149,288.48
From railroad commissioners' tax,	13,578.00
From state officers (fees),	74,023.16
From telegraph and telephone companies,	35,171.57
From miscellaneous sources,	50,282.91
Transfers from temporary school fund,	51,854.41
Balance from last report,	20,393.95
Total,	$3,313,973.81

The disbursements during the same period were:—

State Auditor's warrants redeemed,	$3,241,603.56
Interest paid on warrants,	66,273.91
Refund of insurance tax,	914.67
Cash balance on hand,	5,181.67
Total,	$3,313,973.81

The total assessed value of taxable property at present is $522,567,477. From this should be deducted $6,058,068 for tree exemptions, leaving $516,509,409 subject to assessment.

The Auditor estimates the receipts of the current term at $3,152,057, and the expenditures at $2,521,280. Both estimates appear to be quite conservative. Consequently $630,777, the surplus indicated, may be relied upon as available for such improvements as are thought desirable. The total amount of special appropriations asked for by the various state institutions is $1,203,550. Many of these demands are absolutely necessary. About $100,000 will be required during the term for finishing the capitol and putting the grounds in order, which should be delayed no longer. The soldiers' monument will also call for a liberal appropriation, whenever it shall be deemed expedient to begin the work.

It will not be possible to grant more than $675,000 for special purposes without incurring debt, which should not be permitted in any event. The available funds will therefore be less than one-half of the aggregate of the amounts asked for; and the duty devolves upon you to so adjust, with the means at your command, the claims of the various State

institutions as after due consideration the best interests of the State may seem to require.

Almost the entire surplus in any year accumulates during the first six months. The receipts of taxes from insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies, and nearly all the fees paid into the treasury by the Auditor of State, come in before July. Experience under the semi-annual tax law shows that fully sixty per cent of all direct taxes are paid during the same period. Of the treasury receipts during the last term, $2,085,777.77 was paid in during the first halves of the two calendar years, and $1,207,802.09 during the two last halves. For the last six months of the year 1890 the receipts cannot be expected to do much more than meet the expenditures authorized by existing laws. It should also be remembered that the year in which the General Assembly meets always takes from the treasury at least $125,000 more, exclusive of special appropriations, than the other fiscal year. Starting with these data, it is found that, while the receipts of the first year of the present fiscal term may be put at $1,626,621, the expenditures for ordinary purposes, including those on account of the session, will be $1,325,000; making the surplus, June 30, 1890, about $300,000; which is not likely to be increased during the remainder of the year. Whatever amount, therefore, is appropriated for special purposes, not more than $300,000 of such amount should be drawn from the treasury before the year 1891.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

The reports of the various institutions give a fair account of the work done by them. These institutions are in excel-

lent condition and are performing, with a large measure of efficiency, the parts assigned them respectively, whether educational, eleemosynary, or reformatory.

There is at present very little of the friction commonly, and perhaps inevitably, attendant upon the management of such institutions. There is considerable inequality in the compensation of officers that ought in some manner to be corrected. As a step in that direction, I suggest that all orders or resolutions of the respective boards fixing salaries of officers should be approved by the Governor before becoming effective.

A table of the amounts thought desirable by the several boards, for improvements in their respective institutions, is given in the appendix. The General Assembly cannot grant all that is asked, but it should make reasonable appropriations for all necessary improvements, bearing in mind the importance of keeping the aggregate expenditure absolutely within the State's income. Nothing is gained, but much is lost by anticipating revenue. The rule to keep out of debt, which is good for the individual, is even more so for the State. I recommend that a fixed annual amount be allowed to each institution for repairs and contingent expenses. This would obviate the necessity for making appropriations for such purposes at every session.

Last year I employed Mr. J. W. Rich, of Vinton, to visit all the institutions of the State, except the penitentiaries, and make an examination of their business methods, records, accounts and vouchers. I also had him examine into the administration of jails, poor-houses, and county asylums for the insane. In the State institutions the records were found

quite satisfactory, the forms good, and the vouchers properly filed and preserved. Greater care should be taken, however, in the auditing of bills and in accounting for supplies, and invoices of stores should be made more frequently by those responsible for the management. Many of the county jails are damp, ill-ventilated, and defective in construction. In these buildings, as well as in the county asylums for the insane, there is pressing need for improvement.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT MT. PLEASANT

There were admitted into the Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1889, inclusive, 753 persons. The number of patients whose names were taken from the rolls during the period was 701—512 males and 189 females. Of these 225 were discharged as recovered, 177 as improved, 192 as unimproved; and 107 died. The institution is well managed, the discipline among the employes is excellent, and complaints on the part of patients are extremely rare.

The last General Assembly appropriated $15,000 for the purchase of 240 acres of land, to be added to the hospital farm. With this addition the farm now contains 580 acres; it furnishes all the vegetables needed for the institution, and supports a herd of cows sufficiently large to provide the hospital household with milk. A boiler-house has been built and supplied with five new boilers, and the kitchen has been extended. The industrial building, the appropriation for which did not become available until July 1, 1889, has been completed since the filing of the trustees' report. Among the principal appropriations asked for is one of

$15,000 for a larger auditorium. The present facilities for chapel service and social gatherings are entirely insufficient, and the improvement recommended by the trustees is heartily seconded by the visiting committee. Appropriations are likewise requested for a cold-storage room, a slaughter-house, an ice-house, fire-pipes and apparatus, a new engine and a conservatory, and for improving the grounds and walks. The trustees also estimate that the minor repairs of the hospital will in the future necessitate an annual appropriation of $5,000.

The receipts of the institution during the term amounted to $259,848.49 in the support fund, and $61,250 because of special appropriations; all of which came from the state treasury, except $5,499.75 collected by the steward. The disbursements exceeded the receipts by $275.39, which deducted from the balance at the beginning of the term, leaves the balance at the end of the period $1,503.83. During the term this institution drew from the treasury for support only $14 per month for each inmate, except for the two quarters immediately following the removal of patients to Clarinda, when $15 per capita was called for.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT INDEPENDENCE

The number of patients in the Hospital at Independence was 791 at the beginning of the biennial period; the number admitted during the period was 630; the number discharged as cured, 163; as improved, 215; and as unimproved, 153. The number of deaths was 124, thus leaving 766 patients in the hospital at the close of the term.

For seven quarters the trustees drew for the support of

the hospital at the rate of $14 per patient, while for one quarter, owing to the transfer of 130 patients to Clarinda and Mount Pleasant, they were compelled to draw the maximum allowance of $16 per month. The general health of the inmates was better than ever before, and the policy of the superintendent to allow them the greatest liberty of movement compatible with safety and good discipline has been productive of the best results. The rear center building has been finished and the chapel enlarged. A cast iron water-main has also been laid to connect with the water-works of the city of Independence, and the board of trustees has entered into a contract with the city by which the latter is to furnish water to the hospital for a period of ten years at a cost of seven cents per one thousand gallons, with water for the extinction of fire free. One hundred and eighty acres of land has been added to the hospital farm at a cost of $6,485.75.

The receipts of this institution for the term were $304,235.43, exclusive of balance at the beginning of the term, and the disbursements amounted to $313,389.23, as follows:—

Receipts—

From private patients for board and clothing	$ 2,823.46
Proceeds of articles sold	6,917.55
Premium on indorsed warrants	833.76
State treasury, including $48.66, interest on warrants	293,660.66
Balance at beginning of term,	12,251.80
	$316,487.23

Disbursements—

For support	$282,083.19
For repairs and contingent expenses	8,373.66
For improvements	22,932.38
Balance at close of term	3,098.00
	$316,487.23

The farm now comprises 580 acres, and not only furnishes healthy employment for a large number of male patients, but also promises to reduce, to a considerable extent, the cost of supporting the institution. The trustees ask for an appropriation of $10,000 for an electric light plant. The electric light is giving excellent satisfaction in those state institutions where it is in use, and its introduction into this institution would be, in my opinion, highly advisable. The requests of the trustees for various minor appropriations are also entitled to your earnest consideration.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT CLARINDA

The Twenty-second General Assembly created a board of trustees for the new hospital at Clarinda, and authorized that board to assume the duties of the board of commissioners. It also appropriated $82,000 for the completion of the buildings commenced by the former board, and $20,000 for furnishing the hospital and equipping the farm.

The report of the trustees contains itemized statements of the amounts expended under these appropriations. The buildings so far completed consist of the administration building, containing the offices and quarters of the superintendent, assistant physicians, steward, and other officers;

the supervisor's department; six wards for males, large enough for about 200 patients; and the kitchen department, which building at present contains also the engine and boiler room, the electric light machinery and the laundry. Upon the completion of the buildings in December, 1888, the institution received by transfer ninety male patients from Independence and 126 male patients from Mt. Pleasant. To these were added six patients from Mercy Hospital at Davenport, thus making a total of 222 patients at the outset. Owing to the necessarily limited accommodations of the institution, it was not thought advisable to open it to female patients for the present. The total number of patients received up to June 30, 1889, was 274. Of this number twenty were discharged and eleven died, leaving 243 at the close of the term.

The receipts of the institution amounted to $123,517.98, of which $750 was derived from collections and rents and $255.98 from articles sold, and $122,512 came from the state treasury. The expenditures amounted to $133,720.37, of which $24,975.76 was charged to support, $82,001.57 to construction, and the remainder to furnishing the building and equipping the farm. The support fund stood overdrawn at the end of the term by $10,207.78; which was met by the July allowance from the state treasury.

The commissioners expended, before going out of office, and after their former report was made, $687.14, which amount was chiefly derived from the renting of lands and sundry sales. When they surrendered the institution to the board of trustees, there was a balance of $3.68 in their hands.

The trustees recommend that the present law be so amended as to transfer the business management of the institution from the superintendent to the steward. It is urged that the professional duties of the superintendent require so much of his time as to make it impossible for him to give the business department that attention which it should have to insure good management. This opinion is also entertained by the Visiting Committee. The rapid increase of patients in our hospitals may eventually make a separation of the medical and business departments in all of them advisable; and the proposed change might with profit be tried as an experiment in the Clarinda institution. The trustees ask appropriations for a boiler-house, an engine-room, electric light rooms, a smoke-stack, a chapel and amusement hall; for an additional wing for females, and furnishing the same; for steam heating; and for other purposes. The estimated cost of these improvements is $311,000. There can be no doubt that the rapid increase in the number of insane imperatively demands an increase of hospital facilities, but it is for you to determine to what extent a due regard for the needs of the other state institutions will permit expenditures for such a purpose.

During the term the three hospitals drew from the state treasury, for support, the gross sum of $543,659.98, and ninety-eight counties paid into the treasury, for the care of their insane, the sum of $469,380.33, making the net disbursement from the general revenue $74,279.65.

VISITING COMMITTEE

The report of the Visiting Committee bears witness to the good management of our hospitals. The committee have carefully investigated all complaints made against these institutions, and have done much to increase the efficiency of employes as well as the vigilance of officers. They find, however, that most of the complaints are groundless, being only fancies of diseased minds. They speak highly of the quantity and quality of food served and clothing provided for the patients, of the care bestowed upon the sick and infirm, and of the excellent sanitary condition of these institutions. I desire to direct your attention to the various recommendations made by the committee, as the suggestions of persons who have familiarized themselves with the condition and capacity of these hospitals.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

The number of inmates in the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at the beginning of the period was 331, and at the close 432. The trustees, in their seventh biennial report, show the institution to be in a prosperous condition. They completed during the term the new central building, constructed a boiler-house, work-shop and coal-house, and made other valuable improvements. They request appropriations for improved lighting, better hospital facilities, larger barns, more land, and improved grounds and buildings.

The receipts of the institution, including former balance, amounted to $172,202.89, and the expenditures to $167,579.70; of which $123,624.91 was for support and teachers'

salaries, $3,000 for repairs, and the remainder for improvements made under authority of the General Assembly. There was paid from the state treasury during the term, for clothing the inmates of this institution, $11,067.61; and there was received into the treasury from eighty-two counties, by way of reimbursement for this outlay, $9,826.02.

It is the object of the State to afford the largest opportunity for the improvement of these feeble-minded children, and unremitting attention is required on the part of those who have charge of them. The brightening and developing mind that responds ordinarily to the efforts of the teacher of the young, and gladdens his heart, is here sadly wanting; and there is little to cheer him beyond the consciousness of faithful endeavor. The results reached in the educational and industrial departments of this institution are quite satisfactory. The reports of the trustees and superintendent are worthy of your careful consideration.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME

Nearly all the records of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were lost in the fire which destroyed the main central building on November 10, 1887. There was also a change during the term in the membership of the board, two of the three trustees elected by the Twenty-second General Assembly resigning, and their places being filled by appointment. Moreover, the office of superintendent of the home was in succession filled by three different persons during the biennial period. Owing to these circumstances, the report of the trustees is somewhat incomplete, as far as it pertains to affairs antecedent to the present management. The whole number of

children at the home on June 30, 1889, was 370, of whom 88 were soldiers' orphans, and 282 indigent children. The board and the superintendent of the home have been diligent in contributing to the mental, moral and physical welfare of its inmates. With wholesome and abundant food, tender care, and excellent educational facilities, the benevolent hand of the State is rearing these unfortunate children to healthy, useful and intelligent manhood and womanhood. It is certainly a wise policy that leads to a life of happiness and virtue these friendless children who otherwise might be doomed to a career of wretchedness and crime. The receipts of the institution were $67,111.07 for the support fund, $4,500 for providential contingencies, $31,836.24 on account of special appropriations, and $100 from the sale of stone from the burnt building, making the aggregate receipts $103,447.31; all of which was disbursed, except $3,258.34, which remained to the credit of the various special funds. During the period, the support of the indigent children at this home took from the treasury of the State $52,452.51, and fifty-eight counties paid into the treasury on account of such support $53,381.10. Of the appropriation of $2,500 for kitchen and pantry only $600 was used, it being thought inexpedient to spend more for that purpose on the temporary building provided for by the last General Assembly. The amount of $879.15, building fund in the hands of the treasurer at the commencement of the term, was returned to the state treasury. The trustees request $35,000 to build the main central building, $10,000 to lay mains connecting with the water-works of the city of Davenport, $5,000 to furnish an industrial building and provide for manual train-

ing, and $12,700 for other purposes. I trust that the needs of this institution will receive your considerate attention.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME

During the term 342 veterans were received at the Soldiers' Home; and there were 274 inmates at the close of the period. The readiness with which the feeble, crippled and homeless soldiers avail themselves of the comforts and facilities of this their home, demonstrates that the Twenty-first General Assembly acted wisely in establishing this institution. Good fare, clean beds, warm rooms, baths, and in time of sickness care and attention constitute both a welcome and deserved provision for the veterans of the armies of the Union. The report shows that the home has been well managed.

The Fiftieth Congress passed an act providing aid to state and territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States. Under this act every state and territory having established a home for disabled Union soldiers is paid from the national treasury one hundred dollars per annum for each person cared for at such home. The federal aid received amounts to $16,874.94, inclusive of $2,940.54 received since the close of the term and not embraced in the Auditor's report of receipts of revenue. There is yet due from the federal government for the last term $2,759.46, withheld for want of a sufficient appropriation. The total expenditures for the term amounted to $62,072.80, of which $38,357.68 went for support, $7,505.05 for salaries and wages, and $16,210.07 for buildings, furniture, bedding, implements and horses. The re-

ceipts amounted to $59,690, all from the state treasury. The balance in the treasury of the institution at the close of the term was $11,984.33.

The surroundings of the institution have been beautified by the planting of shade trees, by the clearing of unsightly objects from the grounds, and by other improvements which give the place the appearance of a well-kept home.

The salary of the commandant of the home—$1,200, as fixed by law—is inadequate. The board was extremely fortunate in securing the services of so competent a person as the present incumbent, but the fact that he has consented to serve for the salary named should not operate to prevent an increase of the commandant's compensation to an amount more nearly commensurate with the value of the services rendered by that officer. The institution should have a hospital separate from the main building, for which purpose the board asks $25,000. A proper disposition of the sewage seems to demand an allowance of $1,250. The construction of three cottages for officers is also urged by the commissioners, who ask $7,500 for that purpose.

PENITENTIARIES

The contract for convict-labor will expire in 1892. Provision should therefore be made at the present session of the General Assembly for the future employment of the convicts. The law at present authorizes the warden and the Executive Council to let contracts for this labor. I know of no better method of utilizing convict-labor than that which obtains at present at the Fort Madison penitentiary. A reduced number of prisoners increases the cost of main-

tenance per capita, as certain fixed expenses cannot be lessened in like ratio with that of the reduction in the number of prisoners.

The whole number of convicts in the penitentiaries at the beginning of the period was 673. At that time there were also about 25 insane convicts in the state hospitals. At the close of the period there were 20 female and 584 male convicts, 30 of the latter being insane. In December, 1888, the criminal insane were transferred from the hospitals to the new building erected for them at Anamosa. Prior to that time, the number of criminal insane was not separately reported; hence their number at the beginning of the period can only be estimated.

The number in confinement, June 30, 1889, was ninety-four less than at the beginning of the period, and was smaller than at the corresponding time in any other year since 1882. Nor was this due to any excessive use of the pardoning power, for during the four years ending January 13, 1890, executive clemency was extended to only 118 penitentiary convicts as against 182 during the four years preceding.

The number of commitments to the two penitentiaries for the period was 536. This is the smallest number of commitments in any biennial period since 1873. The reduction in the number of convicts in the prisons made the expense of supporting and guarding them $13,371.51 less than during the previous term. If the number of prisoners continues to decrease in the same ratio in which it has decreased during the last four years, we shall soon have a prison for rent or sale.

The last General Assembly passed a bill to increase the

time allowed to convicts for good behavior in prison, from which executive approval was withheld. I still think that under the present statute and the penitentiary regulations there is every inducement for good behavior in prison. What is more to be desired is good behavior out of prison.

The discipline and general management of the Fort Madison prison have been excellent in every respect; and the appropriations made by the last General Assembly have been expended with care and economy. The sum of $11,700 is asked for that prison, which includes the estimated cost of an artesian well. The institution also needs other improvements, if it is to be continued as a prison; the heating is deficient, and the ventilation very much so. The recommendations of the warden merit your attention. A contract for the labor of fifty men expired on the 1st of May last. To keep the men at work, a new contract was made with the same company for their employment until January 15, 1892. At that time all other contracts will terminate.

The warden paid into the treasury during the period $14,013.34, the surplus of earnings from convict-labor, and had on hand at the end of the term $27,190.88 of available resources, including contractors' notes not due.

This institution received during the term funds to the amount of $156,057.14, and disbursed $155,636.33, as shown below:

Receipts—

From the state treasnry.....	$ 64,435.08
Proceeds of convict-labor.....	74,555.30
Proceeds of articles sold.....	1,585.45

From counties on account of "safe-keepers"	305.88
From the United States	169.24
Deposits by prisoners	13,438.39
From visitors	1,567.80
Balance June 30, 1887	6,879.73
Total	$ 162,936.87

Disbursements—

For support	$ 62,934.63
For officers and guards	55,360.08
To convicts	12,214.13
For transportation	2,053.58
For library	691.47
For repairs and contingent expenses	6,707.00
For improvements	1,087.10
To Prisoners' Aid Association	575.00
To state treasury	14,013.34
Balance remaining	7,300.54
Total	$ 162,936.87

At Anamosa the large number of men who must otherwise be unemployed makes it a matter of urgency that an appropriation be made to enable the warden to keep the prisoners at work. It will be remembered that no permanent shops have yet been erected here and the labor of the prisoners can therefore not be leased. But there is enough yet to be done in the work of construction to keep the prisoners employed for years to come, if the means are provided for utilizing their labor. For this purpose the

warden asks $60,000. He also recommends that $6,000 be allowed for contingent expenses and repairs; and that small appropriations be made for other purposes. Notwithstanding the increased cost of support per capita caused mostly by the great diminution in the number confined, and the necessarily additional expense of supporting the insane criminals, the warden was able, owing to the prudent management of the affairs of the prison, to omit during the term no less than five monthly requisitions, which, at the usual computation, would have amounted to $12,748.29.

The building for the insane has been finished, and one ward of it has been assigned to female criminals, a great improvement being thus effected in the facilities for caring for these inmates of the prison. The appropriation for protecting the walls of the building for female criminals has been used, so far as it has been drawn, in bringing those walls up to the height of the first story; that being thought a practical way of securing the protection contemplated. This building should be finished at the earliest time possible, as the complete segregation of female prisoners is necessary for the maintenance of discipline. The criminal insane show marked physical and mental improvement, due to their large, commodious and well-ventilated quarters, and much outdoor exercise. Better hospital and bath-room facilities have also been provided.

The general health of the prison has been good. June 30, 1887, the number in confinement in the entire prison was 315, and at the close of the term 224.

The receipts of the Anamosa prison amounted to $147,900.85, and the disbursements to $150,605.68, as shown in the following table:

Receipts—

From the state treasury	$138,578.05
From the United states treasury	933.00
From sales	743.29
From hospital at Independence for stone cut	473.00
From visitors	858.40
From convicts	6,315.11
Balance June 30, 1887	9,035.13
Total	$156,935.98

Disbursements—

For support	$ 55,287.39
For salaries	54,299.08
For construction	30,778.35
For transportation	1,080.34
For library	792.68
For repairs and contingent expenses	1,672.47
For providential contingencies	96.12
To Prisoners' Aid Association	487.50
To convicts	6,111.75
Balance remaining	6,330.30
Total	$156,935.98

It might be well to complete this prison, and, in view of the large diminution in the number of convicts, to authorize an effort to be made to dispose of the penitentiary at Fort Madison to the United States, a prison exclusively for federal convicts being now under contemplation. The site is quite a central one, and commends itself in many other respects, for such a purpose.

THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION

continues its work for the reformation of the criminal. The State is interested not only in the punishment of crime, but also in the career of the convict after he has satisfied the law. This association aims to make that career a credit to the man and a benefit to society. It seems to have been quite successful in its work during the past two years; and I commend it to your favor.

PARDONS, SUSPENSIONS, COMMUTATIONS, REMISSIONS

During the biennial period I have granted 71 conditional pardons to convicts in the penitentiary, any of which may be revoked at the will of the executive. I have also granted during the period 6 commutations, 10 remissions, and 167 suspensions, the last including temporary suspensions in several instances where applications for pardon were pending. Five pardons, four suspensions, and one remission have been revoked.

CRIME

The report of the Secretary of State relating to criminal convictions shows that during the twenty-two months that ended July 31, 1889, there were 1,945 convictions for crime, of which 755 were for felony, and 672 for violation of the prohibitory law. Of those convicted 514 were sent to the penitentiary. During the preceding period of two years the total number of convictions was 3,165, of which those for felony numbered 874, and those for violation of the prohibitory law 1,326; while the number receiving penitentiary sentences was 636. This indication of the

decrease of crime cannot but be gratifying to all who have at heart the welfare of the State.

The statute, with merciful intent, attaches a light penalty to petty crime, and rightly so for the first offense; but for the second offense the penalty ought to be more severe. In other States it is punishable as a felony.

It would be well if counties more frequently provided employment for criminals under jail sentence. Statistics show that in those counties where such criminals are compelled to work the prison population is greatly reduced in number.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The number of inmates in the boys' department of the State Industrial School was 330 at the beginning, and 367 at the close, of the biennial term; at the girls' department the number of inmates decreased from 112 to 109 during the period. The general health of the school has been unusually good, and the results of its work are spoken of in the highest terms by the trustees. Many of the former inmates of the institution are now useful and respected members of society, and their lives bear witness to the good training which the school affords. This moral hospital renders excellent service to the State.

A new family building has been erected at Eldora, and both departments of the school have been provided with systems of water-works. Other improvements have been made, and the money appropriated for them has been expended with economy. It is the opinion of the trustees that better facilities should be provided for the instruction of boys in the mechanic arts. Such instruction is now lim-

ited to those industries which administer to the immediate wants of the school, such as the manufacture of shoes, clothing and brooms, while other trades have to be neglected for the lack of means to employ competent instructors and supply the necessary material. The trustees also call attention to the urgent necessity for a chapel at the boys' department. The room which so far has been used for religious worship is entirely inadequate, and better accommodations should be provided for that purpose.

The receipts of the school were $127,309.86, and the expenditures $127,166.98, as appears below:

Receipts—

From state treasury	$123,588.50
From shoe-shop	335.90
From articles sold	3,385.46
Balance of former term	4,188.73
Total funds	$131,498.59

Expenditures—

For support	$ 99,412.40
For repairs and contingencies	5,651.99
For improvements at boys' department	11,396.82
For improvements at girls' department	10,705.77
Balance June 30, 1889	4,331.61
Total funds	$131,498.59

The total amount of appropriations requested by the board for the two departments of this institution is $64,450.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, presenting the condition and needs of the public schools, is unusually interesting. The school property, the number of teachers, and the average school attendance show a considerable increase. The number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one was 649,606 in 1889; the number enrolled in the public schools was 489,227, and the average daily attendance 304,856. The number of teachers reported is 25,793; the number of schools, 15,611; the number of school-houses, 12,879, representing a value of $12,580,345. The permanent school-fund continues to increase, and amounts now to $4,319,442. The expenditures for the year 1888-89 for all school purposes were $6,848,128, or $1,180,277 from the school-house fund, $1,403,065 from the contingent fund, and $4,264,787 from the teachers' fund. The average monthly wages of male teachers were $37.52 and of female teachers $30.37.

The Superintendent states that the law requiring instruction in the public schools concerning the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system has been observed in nearly every school in the State. This instruction, contemplated to fortify the child against the formation of bad habits, promises great good to the cause of temperance.

The school laws of the State should be revised, simplified, and re-arranged for the benefit of those whose duty it is to administer them. Efforts should be made by those in authority to have the taxes levied for the support of the country schools produce as good results as are obtained in the cities and larger towns. There should be a more care-

ful supervision of these schools on the part of county superintendents. The district schools will not attain their highest efficiency until competent inspection and supervision, by a system of reporting and by other means, are secured for every school in the State. The cleanliness, ventilation, sanitary condition, and decoration of the school-house and grounds are matters of great importance. The school-room should have all the charms of the home and the fireside, while the grounds should be adorned with groves and gardens. The school-house sites, which in former days often were the barest places in the township, have been much improved by the planting of trees.

Many complaints are made that school-directors employ relatives as teachers. Such nepotism is always reprehensible, and should be discouraged in every department of district, county, and state government, as it almost invariably results in an inferior, and even more expensive, public service. County superintendents should be required to inspect the accounts of district treasurers. It is true that peculations on the part of these officers are not numerous, although about one-half of the taxes collected in the State passes through their hands; yet proper supervision would obviate many discrepancies originating in deficient book-keeping. Moreover, school officers should be prohibited from being interested in contracts.

In my opinion the time has arrived when corporal punishment should be abolished in our schools. It is a relic of barbarism, and, while it may in exceptional cases aid in maintaining discipline, its retention does infinitely more harm than good.

Iowa occupies the enviable position of having the best schools and the least number of illiterates, in proportion to population, of all the states in the Union, yet nothing but the greatest vigilance will enable us to hold it. Our schools will always be what we make them. They reflect the will and spirit of the people, and rise or fall to their standard.

FREE SCHOOL BOOKS

The arguments presented by the Superintendent in favor of free text-books merit your earnest attention. Since children cannot avail themselves of the educational advantages offered them by the State unless they are supplied with the necessary text-books, the public school cannot be said to be free to all until such books are supplied, like maps and other school apparatus, at public expense. Only then will the children of the poor be fully able to compete with those of the rich in the acquisition of such knowledge as is indispensable for the true enjoyment of life and the intelligent performance of the duties of a sovereign citizen of a free commonwealth. The experience of other states has demonstrated that free text-books are productive of good results in securing attendance at school. I recommend that you pass an act making it the duty of boards of directors to furnish free text-books to all children attending public schools.

TAMA COUNTY INDIANS

The number of Musquakie Indians living near Montour, in the county of Tama, is about 400. They have, like other ignorant people, strong prejudices and adhere with great pertinacity to their ancient habits and customs. They have

made some progress in the art of farming, and they should, for their own self-protection, be encouraged to adopt our civilization. At present they afford a constant temptation to lawless persons for imposition, and their low condition on the other hand has a tendency to degrade our own people. Steps should be taken to compel their children to attend school. A wise and humane policy will not permit the red man to perpetuate his ignorance and helplessness.

THE UNIVERSITY

The State University is in an unusually flourishing condition. The financial affairs of the institution and the strengthening of the faculty have had careful attention on the part of the board of regents. The changes made in the several faculties have brought about greater harmony among teachers and students, and developed an increased interest on the part of the latter.

The whole number of students enrolled in the various departments of the university was 552 during the first year, and 621 during the second year, of the biennial period. The attendance at present is 708. At the close of the last period the available balance in the general support fund was $23,035.48; the receipts from all sources were $148,908.64, making the total of available funds $171,944.12. The total expenditures were $81,960.42 for 1887–8, and $84,549.34 for 1888–9, or $166,509.76 for the period; leaving a balance of $5,434.36.

The educational interests of Iowa are dear to our people; and there should be built up among us, as the center of those interests, a great school worthy of our commonwealth.

We should have an institution where the best facilities for securing a liberal education are provided. There is no good reason why the State should sustain a mere college, when we have a large number of such institutions supported by private contributions. Our university should be maintained on a higher plane, and its income ought to be sufficient to warrant the employment of the best instructors in all departments. It matters little how this income is secured, whether by levy of a special tax or by a fixed appropriation; but, from whatever source derived, the income ought to be permanent. I do not know how a quarter of a million dollars could annually be expended to better advantage in this state than in the support of the State University.

The constitution provides that the General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement, and a well-equipped university is the most efficient means to carry out this provision. The highest ideal of an educational institution, one that imparts instruction in every department of knowledge, should be kept constantly in view, and every citizen of Iowa should take pride in bringing our university in every respect up to such a standard. Steps should be taken to secure more grounds at an early day, so as to make provision for at least a thousand students. At the present rate of growth, it will not be long before the attendance reaches that number. Much improvement has been made in the surroundings of the institution. The people of Johnson county have made great progress in the extermination of the saloon, and they should

persist in the good work until there is not a dram-shop left in the county.

Additional buildings are needed; among the most necessary being one for a physical and chemical laboratory, with equipments. The importance to the medical department of a convenient and well-equipped hospital can scarcely be overestimated, and the appeal of the board of regents for an appropriation for that purpose, in view of the inadequacy of the existing hospital facilities, is deserving of earnest consideration on your part. Appropriations are also asked for more commodious quarters for the homeopathic medical department, for additions to the library, for a bacteriological laboratory, for additional equipments in the engineering department, and for other purposes.

The permanent fund of the institution in June, 1889, aggregated $226,899.16, being an increase of $11,862.63 over the amount reported in 1887. The income therefrom during the period was $31,119.76. Losses have occurred to the university fund to the amount of $4,037, because of the mismanagement of its officers prior to 1862. The constitution provides that losses to the permanent school or university fund shall be audited by the proper authorities of the State, and that the amount so audited shall be a permanent debt against the State. The legislature should provide for auditing this claim.

The joint committee of the Twenty-second General Assembly to investigate the charges made against the university state in their report that they gave all persons an oppor. tunity to offer testimony almost unlimited in its scope. Two hundred witnesses were examined, and over 2,500 pages of

type-written testimony taken. The committee report unanimously that they did not find any evidence of a legislative bargain, or that the regents had been extravagant or were actuated by other motives than a desire to promote the welfare of the university in making changes in the faculty.

The committee justly censure the practice of using funds of state institutions for paying lobby representatives to secure legislative appropriations. They also censure certain practices of the medical faculty in the clinics, and the methods of financiering adopted to build up the dental department; and they conclude by recommending that all moneys and credits belonging to the State University be covered into the treasury of the State. An appropriation should be made to pay the expenses of this investigation, which were not provided for by the last General Assembly.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The receipts of the Agricultural College from all sources during the fiscal term amounted to $182,136, exclusive of former balance, and the disbursements to $179,263.94, as follows:

Receipts—

From endowment fund	$ 94,130.88
From United States government	33,750.00
From sales by experiment station	689.11
From sales by departments, etc	17,226.36
From students on account of diplomas, room rent, and hospital	3,718.25
From state treasury	12,000.00
From sale of notes falling due	65.00

From rent of land belonging to donation fund	6.40
From principal of loans of accumulated interest	12,150.00
From sale of land purchased with same	8,400.00
Balance on hand at beginning of term	12,276.81
Total	$194,412.81

Expenditures—

For college department	$104,621.35
For experiment station	34,291.13
On account of diplomas, room-rent and hospital	3,332.56
For improvements and repairs	11,218.90
For investments and other purposes	25,800.00
Balance at end of term	15,148.87
Total	$194,412.81

The receipts from the sale of land during the term were $60,843.61. The endowment fund, which at the close of the period amounted to $649,396.16, is kept well invested, and by far the greater part draws 8 per cent interest. At the last meeting of the board, the rate on future loans was reduced to 7 per cent, it being found impracticable to invest the money now at a higher rate. The number in the last graduating class was forty-five, besides three who took a second degree. This is the largest class that has left the institution. The attendance during the last five years has averaged 296, or twenty-eight more than during the preceding lustrum, and for the last three years all students have recited in the regular college classes.

The experiments in horticulture and forestry at this institution continue with satisfactory results, in spite of the fact that many of the varieties of fruits and trees experimented with fail. It is certainly profitable for our people to learn what fruits are, and what are not, adapted to our climate and soil.

The board asks appropriations for improvements aggregating $61,500. The institution is justifying every reasonable hope of its founders. It has been the aim of the management to conform to the requirements of the congressional act granting the college lands, and to impart instruction in studies pertaining to agriculture and the mechanic arts, as well as in military tactics. How well this has been done is shown in the report of the president.

I commend the college with its important interests to the care of the General Assembly. Few institutions occupy a higher place in the public regard; and I am persuaded that whatever is done by the legislature to enlarge its capabilities, better its work, and insure the safety of property and life at the institution will meet with the approval of the people.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION

The experiment station contemplated by act of Congress, and by chapter 180 of the acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly, has been established at the college, with Robert P. Speer as director. A tract of eighty acres has been assigned to the station and a substantial building erected for its use. An orchard of Russian and Chinese fruits has been planted, and many varieties of grains, gras-

ses, and vegetables have been introduced. Farm implements have been tested, and many analyses of soils and agricultural products made. Experiments have been conducted in manufacturing sorghum, and in feeding cattle for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative value of the various kinds of feed. Breeding and dairy experiments cannot be prosecuted in a satisfactory manner for want of proper buildings, and these cannot be erected with the money appropriated by congress, but must be provided by the State.

The station expended during the term $34,291.13; and received $33,750 from the federal government, and $689.11 from other sources.

NORMAL SCHOOL

There were 541 pupils in attendance at the Normal School last year and 432 during the year previous, representing in all eighty-six counties. A gratifying feature of the growth of the school is found in the increased number of students in the higher grades. Teachers acquire the art of teaching only through thorough training, yet those who enjoy the benefits of normal instruction even for a short space of time are better fitted for their work by reason of that discipline. The unification of the work of the Normal School with that of the high school, which was suggested in the report of 1887, has been tried sufficiently to warrant the opinion that it increases the usefulness of this institution, while it is also of advantage to the high schools adjusting their work to the prescribed course. The president favors the extension of this system to district schools.

The moneys appropriated by the last General Assembly

for specific purposes have nearly all been expended. A supply of pure water has been obtained from the works at Cedar Falls and the sewerage has been greatly improved.

It would be a just recognition of this school to carry out the suggestion of the president that authority be given for the issuance of state certificates to graduates who have proved successful in the school-room.

The receipts of the institution during the last term amounted to $40,550, and the expenditures to $37,494.27. The balance on hand is $5,606.54. The sum of $30,000 is asked for the teachers' fund, and $32,100 for repairs and improvements, during the current term. It should be borne in mind that the Auditor's estimate of the probable expenditures of revenue includes $27,000 for teachers at this institution. A residence on the grounds for the president of the school is desirable. I also regard the introduction of an electric light plant here, as at every other institution which is otherwise lighted, as highly advisable.

While recognizing the great usefulness of this institution, I feel that it is only just to make here due acknowledgement of the excellent work which is being done by the several private normal schools in the State. Most of these enjoy a high degree of prosperity, and their influence is felt in almost every school-district in Iowa.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

The trustees and superintendent report the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in a prosperous condition. The average attendance was 270. The health of the inmates has been unusually good. The institution has been prudently

managed, and may well be proud of having sent a proportionately larger number to the National College for the Deaf and Dumb than any other school. Great importance is justly attached to manual and industrial training in the education of the young; but more attention should, in my opinion, be paid to the teaching of articulation.

The receipts of the institution during the term amounted to $135,691.55, and the expenditures to $133,248.75, as shown below:

Receipts—	
From state treasury	$131,299.52
From other sources	4,392.03
Former balance	1,199.26
Total	$136,890.81
Disbursements—	
For salaries and wages	$ 54,281.64
For current bills	69,006.03
For improvements	9,961.08
Balance June 30, 1889	3,642.06
Total	$136,890.81

The industrial departments are self-sustaining, and it is believed they can, upon the introduction of more machinery and tools, be made a source of revenue. The improvements for which provision was made last session have been completed, and the institution is now lighted by electricity and is otherwise in better condition for doing its work. Appropriations, amounting in all to $30,100, are asked for an extension of the dining-room, a cistern, a smoke-stack, a

sewer, and closets, and for improvements in the industrial department and in the heating-apparatus, besides an annual allowance of $1,500 for repairs. The purchase of two additional tracts of land, which are partly inclosed by lands now owned by the State, is also thought advisable by the trustees and superintendent.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND

The total enrollment of pupils at the College for the Blind during the term was 206, while the largest enrollment at any one time was 177. Of the total number of pupils enrolled 99 were male and 108 female. Of those admitted during the term 35 were male and 31 female. All but one were natives of the United States, and 40 were born in Iowa.

The receipts for the term, inclusive of balance at beginning, amounted to $76,536.48; and the disbursements to $70,536.48, as follows:

Receipts—

From the state treasury	$ 65,150.15
Tuition for pupils from other states	2,146.20
For clothing for pupils from other states	103.47
Proceeds of articles sold	2,381.54
Balance June 30, 1887	6,755.12
Total	$ 76,536.48

Disbursements—

On account of current expenses	$ 59,797.94
" " " special appropriations of 20th General Assembly	391.56

On account of special appropriations of 21st General Assembly.....	1,506.97
" " " special appropriations of 22d General Assembly.....	8,840.01
Balance on hand.....	6,000.00
Total.....	$ 76,536.48

The trustees report the buildings and grounds in good condition. Appropriations aggregating $9,000 are requested for extending to the college the water-works system of the city of Vinton, for library and school apparatus, for bedding and furniture, and for contingencies and repairs.

A HOME FOR ADULT BLIND

Under an act of the Twenty-second General Assembly I appointed a commission to examine the various institutions in other states in which the blind are employed in useful arts, and to report after due investigation upon the advisability of establishing in this state an industrial home for the blind. The report of the commission, which contains much interesting information, is herewith transmitted. The commissioners estimate that there are between fifteen and eighteen hundred blind in the State, many of whom are idle at their homes or in poor-houses, and dependent upon charity. It has been demonstrated that adult blind, if properly aided, can not only care for themselves, but become measurably efficient in augmenting the productive wealth of the State. The proposition to build such a home in Iowa is a worthy one, and should have your serious consideration.

that the hearty co-operation of the local authorities with the State Board of Health will almost invariably stamp out such diseases. But, as the secretary well says in the report, there are instances where local boards, because of influential interests, will not take the steps necessary to preserve the public health. Under these circumstances it might be well to give the state board authority, when it is shown that local officers are derelict of duty, to take such measures as are necessary to prevent the spread of the contagion and to remove its causes; and it might even be advisable to give the board extraordinary powers for the suppression of the more malignant diseases, whenever these make their appearance in the State.

The expenditures of this board, including the salary of the secretary and his assistant, amounted during the term to $9,899.58. I consider the compensation of the secretary inadequate for the work and responsibility of the position, and recommend that it be increased to $1,500 per annum.

OIL INSPECTION

The report of the State Oil Inspector shows that 337,831 barrels of oil were inspected and approved, and 926 barrels of oil and 90,592 of gasoline were rejected for illuminating purposes. The fees collected aggregated $38,400.30. Several new districts were established and a number of additional deputies appointed. The inspector states that since the enactment of the inspection law there has been no serious fire resulting from the use of petroleum or its products, and expresses the belief that there is no well-established case of loss of life from the explosion of a coal-

oil lamp. During the period the death of a child was caused by the breaking of a glass lamp in its hand, and two persons lost their lives through the careless handling of gasoline. I approve of the inspector's suggestion that the penalty for the first offense of selling uninspected oil be made sufficiently lighter to become cognizable in a justice's court, the penalty for second and later offenses remaining as it is now. The fee for inspection should be reduced, or all fees above a fixed sum should be paid into the state treasury.

PHARMACY COMMISSION

The Commissioners of Pharmacy have done well the work intrusted to them. They have, with as little friction as possible, secured compliance with the laws which it is their duty to enforce. The druggists seem to be generally disposed to observe the letter and the spirit of the statutes governing their business, however onerous such observance may be. The report of the commissioners shows that, while not one-fourth of the applicants passed examination nine years ago, when such examination was comparatively easy, at present scarcely that portion fails. To the extent that such a board raises the standard of the profession it supervises, it is doing a useful work. The advancement in the profession of pharmacy in Iowa, during the past few years, vindicates the establishment of this commission.

I think it desirable that the statutes relating to pharmacy be amended. While permits for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors should be granted with the greatest caution, honorable men who engage in the business should not be subjected to more rigorous restrictions than are necessary.

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BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

The whole number of registered and licensed dentists in the State is 547. Forty-five licenses have been issued during the past two years to graduates of reputable dental colleges, and thirteen permanent licenses have been granted to non-graduates who passed the required examination. Besides these, fourteen temporary licenses were granted. The receipts of the board from November 16, 1887, to November 15, 1889, were $285.17, and the expenditures $273.58, leaving a balance of $11.59. The examiners recommend that the fee for licenses be increased from two dollars to not less than five dollars, and that fees for diplomas be correspondingly increased. The receipts of the board are at present so small as to virtually compel its members to perform their official duties without compensation.

NATIONAL GUARD

Our National Guard consists of six regiments of eight companies each, with about forty men to each company. They are well uniformed, equipped with improved fire-arms and all necessary accouterments, and supplied with blankets, tents, and overcoats, and with saddles and bridles for officers' horses. The guard is officered largely by experienced soldiers of the civil war; and the rank and file is composed of the best young men of the State, who have an earnest desire to learn military tactics and art. It is in a high state of discipline, and is prepared to respond promptly whenever it may be called into active service. The encampments during the past two years have been unusually successful. For those held last year the Secretary of War

detailed two companies from the regular army to encamp with each regiment, which proved of great service to both our officers and men.

The State disbursed during the term $68,121.55 for the National Guard, and received from the federal government an allowance of $11,000 per annum in military supplies.

I recommend the enactment of a law requiring all railroads to transport the National Guard, or any detachment or officer thereof that may be called into the service of the State, at a rate not exceeding one cent per mile.

INSURANCE

The following is a statement of the insurance business done in Iowa during the years 1887 and 1888, as obtained from the Auditor's report upon insurance:

FIRE INSURANCE

	1887	1888	TOTAL
Amount of risks written	$192,864,100.00	$200,879,216.00	$393,743,316.00
Amount of premiums	2,945,998.66	3,279,023.34	6,225,022.00
Amount of losses paid	1,479,008.67	1,109,555.77	2,588,564.44

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

	1887.	1888	TOTAL
Aggregate of policies in force	$ 48,956,208.00	$ 53,622,114.00	$
Total of premiums received	1,052,894.51	1,291,850.99	2,344,745.50
Total of losses paid	562,334.82	517,067.81	1,079,402.63

In addition 105 co-operative fire and tornado associations wrote in 1887 risks amounting to $12,455,156.57, and paid losses aggregating $75,044.81. In 1888, 114 such associations wrote $15,055,893.48 of risks, and paid $95,771.90 in losses. The total amount of their risks in force January 1,

1889, was $59,517,176.60. The growing strength and popularity of these companies, furnishing as they do insurance at cost, must be a matter of gratification. It would be well, however, to require them to report their collections, in both cash and notes. It is believed that some so-called "farmers' mutuals" are really doing business like ordinary companies, without coming within the supervision of the Auditor of State or under the restrictions and obligations imposed upon the latter class of companies.

The associations authorized by the Auditor in 1889 to do life-insurance business on the assessment plan, numbered 27, of which 9 belonged to other states.

Fraternal organizations, having life-insurance as a feature of their polity, do fully one-third of the life-insurance business done in Iowa to-day. It would be well to require such organizations to make annual reports to the insurance department, and to subject their accounts and methods of doing business to its supervision. The best managed of these fraternities are understood to be favorable to such supervision, and the others ought to be brought under it.

Iowa continues to be a fruitful field for the operations of insurance solicitors, and there is great necessity for vigilant supervision of their business. It should be the aim of such a supervision to keep from doing business here all companies that are not fully prepared to furnish the State with the evidence of solvency required by law, to make every policy of insurance all it purports to be, and to impart to its holder an unfailing assurance that it will be paid if it becomes a claim.

AN INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

I renew my former recommendation that the supervision of the insurance business be intrusted to a separate department. The duty of looking after the collection and disbursement of the revenue is sufficient to keep the Auditor well employed. There is no natural connection between the insurance business and the auditing of public accounts. Placing this business in a separate department would insure for it better supervision, and leave the Auditor more time to attend to duties which properly pertain to his office. The amount paid for insurance is large, and as long as the State assumes to supervise the business, the people will rely upon the companies which have certificates from the state authorities. This imposes upon the State the responsibility of strict supervision.

To this department should likewise be intrusted the supervision of banks and the inspection of the business of building and loan associations.

BANKS

There were in the State on June 29, 1889, 50 savings-banks with $13,313,059.45 of deposits, and $17,185,340.19 of resources. There were at the same time under the supervision of the Aditor of State 80 other banks, with $7,651,-708.40 of deposits, and $13,170,103.14 of resources, making in all 130 banks, with $20,964,767.85 of deposits, and resources amounting to $30,355,443.33. This shows during the biennial period an increase of 13 in the number of savings banks, of $3,267,610.90 in the amount of deposits, and of $4,518,992.47 in resources; and of 15 in the number

of other incorporated banks, of $1,650,045.37 in their deposits, and of $2,893,796.73 in their resources. The total number of state and savings banks was 46 greater than on June 30, 1885, and their deposits amounted to $9,650,905 more than on that date, an increase of 55 per cent in the number of banks, and of over 80 per cent in the amount of deposits. The total number of incorporated banks in the State in July, 1889, taking the report of the Controller of the Currency as authority for the statistics as to national banks, was 262, with $18,214,143.12 of capital, $45,590,321.11 of deposits, and $72,344,310.22 of resources. July 1, 1885, the whole number of incorporated banks was 209, with $14,696,043.12 of capital, $30,275,568.59 of deposits, and $54,095,875.21 of resources. The total increase in the four years was in banks 53, in capital $3,518,100, in deposits $14,674,270.14, and in resources $18,248,435.01. This increase in deposits is greater by $10,109,354.91 than that during the period 1881–85. There are besides about 460 private banks in the State at the present time, with capital and surplus amounting approximately to $18,000,000.

In my opinion provision should be made by law for regulating the payment of bank examiners. It might also be well to extend to other banks the excellent regulations now on the statute-books concerning savings-banks.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION

The assessed value of all property in the State as equalized is as follows:

Lands and town-lots	$374,753,112
Railroads	43,591,410
Telegraphs and telephones	658,819
Personalty	103,564,136
Total	$522,567,477
Exemptions on account of tree culture	6,058,068
Leaving subject to assessment	$516,509,409

Personal property continues to escape bearing its share of the public burdens. While the assessed value of real estate has during the last twenty years been advanced about 70 per cent, that of personalty has increased only 44 per cent during the same period. It is true that personal property, when assessed at all, is ordinarily rated higher in proportion to its commercial value than real estate; yet on the other hand so much of it escapes the assessor that the total assessed value scarcely equals one-fifth of the true value of the personal property held in the State. An effort should be made to remedy this inequality.

CITIES

The cities of Iowa should be afforded every facility to enable them to make such improvements as the health and comfort of their inhabitants may demand. Sewers, paving, lighting, heating, waterworks, and street railways are modern necessities, and much freedom should be given to large municipalities to avail themselves of these benefits; yet great caution should always be exercised in disposing of the franchises of cities.

COUNTY AND CITY INDEBTEDNESS

As compared with other states, we have been remarkably fortunate in the financial management of our cities and counties. Most counties are entirely free from debt, and the number of cities and independent districts which are taking up their bonds is constantly increasing. The people of our state take a just pride in maintaining the highest standard of public and private credit and in carefully guarding the rights of property.

COUNTY TREASURERS

While in general the collection of revenues is well managed, there have been several instances of negligence and faithlessness on the part of county treasurers. Persons having held that office for two consecutive terms should not be re-eligible thereto until at least four years have elapsed. Almost every case of defalcation on the part of a county treasurer is found to be the result of accommodations extended to friends, or of the personal use of public funds with the intention to replace them. The Governor should be authorized to examine in person or by his agent the books of any county officer whom he believes delinquent in the payment of moneys due the State, and to that end should be allowed a larger contingent fund.

SCHOOL-FUND

I recommend that the law be so amended that the rate of interest on loans of the permanent school-fund made after July 1, 1890, shall not exceed 7 per cent per annum, and that the counties having control of such funds shall be

charged only 5 per cent. The counties are disposed to insist upon the maximum rate in making loans. Large amounts of private money, now loaned at 6 per cent, come in competition with the school-fund, and the result is that school-fund moneys lie idle or are loaned upon insufficient security.

I am advised that two tracts of school-land in the county of Fremont which were sold by the authorities of that county in 1874 have long since been washed away by the Missouri river. The unpaid part of the price of these lands was $1,303.50. Since the sale the county has not received any payment of either principal or interest, while it has paid to the State, up to the present time, six per cent interest on the amount. It therefore asks that it be credited with the amount of principal thus lost and interest paid; and that the purchasers be released from their contract. I submit the matter for your consideration, and recommend that such relief be afforded as the facts shall be found to warrant.

WAR-CLAIMS

Under the authority conferred by chapter 195, acts of the last General Assembly, I contracted with Gen. William W. Belknap for the collection of such war-claims against the general government as remained unallowed. Under this contract the agent has transmitted to me the sum of $3,071.41, for which I hold the receipt of the Treasurer of State. It is thought that some $5,000 more may be collected.

LABOR STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics gathered a large mass of information during the term, which is presented in a con-

densed form in the report of the Commissioner. The work of the bureau is becoming more popular, and answers to inquiries are much more readily obtained than heretofore. Abundant encouragement is thus given for continuing the work so well begun. Making the public familiar with the condition of the several classes of operatives has in itself a tendency to ameliorate their condition.

The report presents many statistics, both of individuals and corporations, that are worthy of study. They relate to the cost of living, to wages of both men and women, to farms, and farm-labor, railroad employes, factories, mines, and stores, to savings-banks, and to assessment, taxation, and public expenditures. A very interesting table shows the strikes and lockouts, with their results, for a series of years. The answers of individuals to inquiries made present a great diversity of views, and bring out many valuable thoughts and suggestions. The tables concerning savings-banks and the relation of wage-earners thereto are noteworthy. The replies to inquiries pertaining to the assessment of property deserve the attention of every legislator who desires to adjust equitably the burdens of taxation.

MINE INSPECTION

The reports of the inspectors show that nearly all the mines are in a condition to insure the safety of the operatives. While safety appliances have as a rule been introduced wherever required, it has in a few cases been found necessary to resort to the courts to compel their introduction. During the period there were mined 8,181,785 tons of coal, valued at about $11,500,000. Sixty-one persons

lost their lives, and 162 were injured, by accidents in the mines. Many of these accidents are chargeable to the carelessness of the victims, but not a few were caused by insufficient propping. This is often a source of disaster for which the operators are accountable, because of not keeping within ready access the required supply of props. I commend to your favorable consideration the suggestion, made by one of the inspectors, that section 18, chapter 21, of the acts of the Twentieth General Assembly, be amended so as to require a quantity of suitable props to be kept close to the mine. The cost of mine inspection during the period was $9,553.38, including the inspectors' salaries.

THE FISH COMMISSION

The Fish Commissioner's report gives a detailed account of the work performed by him in both the propagation and distribution of fish and the enforcement of the fish laws. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that the present statutes are entirely inadequate for the suppression of unlawful fishing, and recommends that they be revised with a view to increase their efficiency. His recommendation that measures be taken to prevent the pollution of waters by manufactories should receive your careful attention. The total cost of the commission during the biennial period was $4,461.65.

BOAT INSPECTION

An act of the last General Assembly provided for the greater safety of passengers on board of sail and steam boats on the inland waters of the State, and made it the duty of the Governor to appoint such a number of competent and

suitable persons inspectors of boats as he might deem necessary. I accordingly appointed Elmer O. Henderson, of Dickinson county, A. H. Green, of Cerro Gordo county, and J. C. Bixby, of Pottawattamie county, as such inspectors. During the biennial term thirty-seven steamers and forty-five sailing vessels were inspected, and sixty-seven licenses were granted to engineers and pilots. The total amount of fees received by the inspectors for their services during the term was $568.

THE LAND DEPARTMENT

During the period lands pertaining to the various grants were patented as follows:

School lands (besides a town-lot)	23,798.37 acres.
University lands	269.35 acres.
Agricultural College lands	16,641.01 acres.
Swamp-land grant	1,848.15 acres.
McGregor Western Railroad grant	640.89 acres.
Des Moines Valley Railroad grant	516.71 acres.
"Eads lands" (besides 22 town-lots)	160.00 acres.

Full payment having been made therefor, the island formed in the Mississippi river in front of the city of Davenport was patented to that city. Parts of two lots in the city of Des Moines, held on account of an old revenue defalcation, were also patented; and a tract in Johnson county, amounting to 70.54 acres, was certified to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

Approved lists of lands pertaining to the various railroad grants were received from the general land-office during the term as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R. grant....80 acres.
Des Moines Valley Railroad grant.....40 acres.

Besides these a tract of 480.89 acres was patented to the State on account of the McGregor Western Railroad grant; and since the close of the biennial period the State has received patents for two small tracts pertaining to the same grant.

The report of the Secretary of State for the land department shows that during the biennial term the State also received patents from the United States for 1,848.15 acres of "swamp and overflowed lands," all of which were patented to the counties in which they respectively lie. Cash indemnity was allowed for 10,211.14 acres of this class of land, amounting to $12,763.83. This sum I have received from the United States and paid over to the Treasurer of State.

The Secretary procured from the several counties complete lists of their unsold school-lands, including those obtained under foreclosure of mortgages. These amounted at the time of report to 40,417.10 acres, besides thirty-eight town-lots. Sixty-three counties have sold all their school-lands, and two others have nothing left but tracts obtained through foreclosures.

The treasurer of the university reported to the Secretary of State that there were yet unsold 2,595.96 acres of its grants. This institution also holds 441.45 acres of lands that were given to it by citizens of Iowa City. As there is no provision for patenting this class of lands, it would be well to authorize the issuance of patents when sales are made.

Many counties have disposed of their swamp-lands in return for improvements made or promised; the conveyance being made in bulk without description. Claimants under such conveyances are found attacking the titles of holders of lands under patents direct from the United States; the ground of such attack being the alleged swampy character of the lands claimed. As every tract of land in these counties which is held by patent of later date than March 3, 1857, may be made the subject of such a claim, it will readily appear that much annoyance may be caused to land-holders. The fact that in most cases such claims would be held worthless upon investigation would not prevent their being advanced, since there is a strong temptation to force holders of government titles to pay something for quit-claim deeds. As the Secretary very pertinently suggests, a remedy should be provided for the abuses likely to arise under such a state of affairs. I would recommend that persons making claims of the character indicated be required, before beginning action, to give security for the payment of twice the amount of expense incurred in defending the government title, in case the claim is found to be a frivolous one, and that courts be given authority to award exemplary damages in aggravated cases.

During the past few years holders of lands under the college grant have been called upon to defend their titles against assignees of swamp-land titles. It seems only right that the college should defend the grant, but it has no funds which it can use for that purpose, and provision ought to be made therefor by the legislature. It might be well to make it the duty of the Attorney-General to appear for the grantees of college lands when their title is assailed.

THE DES MOINES RIVER LANDS

Settlers upon the Des Moines River lands again applied during the past year to the State for intercession with the federal government in their behalf. Efforts were made to evict the settlers, which greatly exasperated them and even threatened to result in bloodshed. The Attorney-General went to Washington to present to the federal government his reasons why suit should be brought by the United States to recover title for the settlers. Pending the investigation of the case by the government, Judge Shiras, of the federal court, wisely issued an order suspending the evictions. On July 8, 1889, the Department of Justice ordered suit to test the title to these lands. Attorney-General Stone is entitled to much credit for the able manner in which he presented the case of the settlers, securing for them an opportunity to save their homes, which had been so long denied to them.

AGRICULTURE

The last two years witnessed a larger yield of agricultural products than any other biennium of the State's history. The following table indicates that production:

Crop of 1888	Amount	Value
Corn, bushels	321,269,962	$ 73,974,891.00
Wheat, bushels	19,314,000	15,744,340.00
Oats, bushels	78,681,814	15,342,953.00
Rye, bushels	1,954,890	781,956.00
Barley, bushels	3,815,424	1,507,087.00
Buckwheat, bushels	336,000	245,280.00

Irish potatoes, Sweet potatoes,	bushels...	19,929,924	$ 5,134,816.00
Sorghum, sirup, gallons....		2,297,620	1,033,929.00
Grass-seed, bushels		785,000	1,151,000.00
Hay, timothy, tons.....		5,077,800	25,235,175.00
Hay, prairie, tons.....		2,000,000	7,060,000.00
Flaxseed, bushels.....		2,265,750	2,514,982.00
Broom-corn, tons.....		3,200	230,858.00
Total.....			$149,957,267.00

Crop of 1889	Amount	Value
Corn, bushels.....	326,073,000	$ 58,693,140.00
Wheat, bushels.....	27,378,000	16,426,800.00
Oats, bushels.....	113,946,000	17,091,900.00
Rye, bushels.....	1,837,622	606,414.60
Barley, bushels.....	4,362,316	1,134,202.16
Buckwheat, bushels.....	33,600	20,160.00
Irish potatoes, bushels.....	21,008,400	3,623,949.00
Sweet potatoes, bushels....	176,000	186,560.00
Sorghum sirup, gallons....	2,263,065	984,433.27
Hay, tons.....	5,668,182	24,033,091.68
Hay, prairie and other (estimated),.....		6,500,000.00
Timothy-seed, bushels.....	800,000	932,000.00
Clover-seed, bushels.....	140,000	467,600.00
Millet-seed, bushels.....	330,000	168,300.00
Flax-seed, bushels.....	2,528,830	2,604,694.90
Broom-corn, tons.....	7,730	587,480.00
Total.....		$134,060,725.61

The acreage of the foregoing crops is estimated at 17,563,200 acres, or one-half of the entire area of the State. The aggregate crop of either year exceeds that of any former year in the State's history. The annual average product of grain during the period is equivalent to six and one-eighth tons, and the annual yield of potatoes to nearly eleven bushels, for every inhabitant of the State. It is safe to say that no like area of the earth's surface has equaled in production the fruitful soil of Iowa during this period. The past few years have witnessed appropriate and suggestive exhibitions of the great products of Iowa's soil in the corn palaces at Sioux City and the blue-grass palace at Creston, representing as they did the wonderful resources of our soil, amply sufficient to provide every family in the commonwealth with a stately and comfortable home.

The last annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society was the most successful in its history, the receipts being $55,881.88. The society expended during the past year $14,000 for improvements on the fair grounds, and has still a surplus of $10,307.92 in its treasury. The annual reports of the society are very interesting, their value being especially enhanced by the secretary's crop reports, which are embodied therein.

Although the toil of the husbandman, our fertile soil, and a propitious season have combined to give us bountiful crops, it is a question whether our farmers fully share in the general prosperity of the country. Through trusts and combinations the prices of many of the necessaries of life are greatly increased, to the undoubted disadvantage of the farmer, who does not receive a just equivalent in the ex-

change of commodities. It is clear that this evil is aggravated by the incongruities of the present tariff; and tariff revision should be no longer delayed. The accumulation of funds in the national treasury is the fruitful source of many evils, and cannot be defended on any sound principle of political economy. The history of our country is the most powerful argument in favor of the protection of our industries, and a wise and patriotic policy will oppose every effort to degrade American labor. Yet, while the protective features of the tariff should be carefully maintained, undue protection should not be given to any interest. The duties on tea and coffee have long since disappeared, and those on sugar, rice, and other necessities should be removed before the internal revenue tax on luxuries is disturbed.

MANUFACTURES

The best interests of Iowa require more diversified industries. People who rely largely upon one occupation will never accomplish the best results. The interests of all require that every encouragement be held out to manufacturing. By building up factories in our midst we do away with the long haul, and bring the producer and consumer nearer together. We import too many of the products of eastern mills and workshops, and export far too many of the products of our farms. Many of these are worked up in other states, to be returned and retailed within our borders. Our people thus lose the price of freight both ways, the earnings of the laborer, and the profits of the manufacturer and dealer. It is the duty of the nation to open to us every avenue of commerce. The early construction of

the Hennepin canal, and the speedy opening of the Wisconsin and Fox River route, would afford valuable aid in securing low through rates for western products. Every saving in transportation adds to the value of our farms and factories.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The State Horticultural Society is engaged in gathering and disseminating information as to the fruits best fitted for cultivation in the State, and renders valuable service to our people. Its work fully justifies the small expenditure incurred by the State on its account.

IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The growing interest in the improvement of the breeds of domestic animals is evidenced in the proceedings of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association. The apparent benefit of feeding grain to live stock, instead of shipping it out of the State, has directed attention to the profitableness of improved breeds; and almost incredible advancement has been made during the past twenty years in improving the quality of our domestic animals. This association has contributed largely to this progress.

The number and value of live stock in 1889 were as follows: Horses 1,053,193, valued at $78,975,376; mules 47,018, valued at $4,003,124; milch cows 1,293,095, valued at $22,861,880; other cattle 2,095,253, valued at $42,865,531; hogs 6,750,000, valued at $39,082,500; sheep 540,700, valued at $1,322,559. Aggregate value, $189,110,970.

THE DAIRY COMMISSIONER

The work of the Dairy Commissioner's office was so well performed, during the period contemplated by the original act for its existence, that the Twenty-second General Assembly determined to make the office a permanent one. While the law does not prohibit the manufacture and sale of imitation butter or cheese, its practical operation has virtually brought about such prohibition. The commissioner reports that there never has been a manufactory of oleomargarine in this state and there never has been issued any federal "license" for the sale of that article in the forty-nine counties constituting the Dubuque internal revenue district. Eight establishments paid the internal revenue tax in the southern district for the revenue year ended April 30, 1888. This number was reduced to six the following year; and since last May no one holds a federal license anywhere in the State. The limited number issued last year is more gratifying because the manufacturers of oleomargarine through their agents offered to pay the tax for dealers who would sell their goods. The co-operation of the national and state authorities is complete, and through their combined efforts the sale of simulated dairy products has been quite effectually stopped.

In the year 1888, 618 creameries produced 41,576,548 pounds of butter. In 1889 there were 683 creameries, with product estimated as fifteen per cent larger than that of the previous year. In 1888 there were 104 factories, making 4,406,098 pounds of cheese; in 1889 there were 164 factories. The estimated value of all butter, and cheese made at the factories last year, is $16,779,235.89, assuming that

the amount of dairy butter is no greater than it was in 1884, of which report is made in the census of 1885.

I concur in the commissioner's suggestion that the State provide for the publication of the annual report of the Iowa Butter, Cheese and Egg Association. The growing importance of this interest certainly warrants the State's assuming this expense.

The expense of the commission to the State, during the two years ended Oct. 31, 1889, amounted to $5,523.68, an outlay amply justified by results.

VETERINARY SURGEON'S OFFICE

The State Veterinary Surgeon reports that his attention has been more especially directed to the adoption of precautionary measures to avert the introduction of disease among horses and cattle. The Texas fever, under the operation of the act of 1886, has practically disappeared. Glanders among horses is also disappearing, and the surgeon hopes that the State will before long be free from the malady.

The annual allowance of $3,000 for this office is insufficient. In view of the fact that with the present appropriation it is not possible to secure the performance of the work contemplated by the law and such work as should be done, I recommend that the appropriation be increased to $5,000 per annum.

HOG CHOLERA

More efficient measures to stamp out hog cholera whenever and wherever it appears should be provided for. There is no evidence that it is increasing, yet the annual

losses from it are large. It is not creditable to the intelligence of our people to allow this disease to run its course. Much might be done by preventive measures to check it. It sweeps away tens of thousands of hogs nearly every year, when with a small expenditure of money it could be stamped out or the losses much reduced.

WEATHER SERVICE

The Iowa Weather Service has completed its twelfth year under state auspices. The data gathered by the director during many years are of permanent value, and are calculated to dispel the erroneous notions concerning violent atmospheric disturbances in Iowa that are too widely entertained beyond our borders. If, however, the service could in some manner be connected with that of the federal government, so that we could have daily reports and prognostications made in and for the State, its practical value would be greatly enhanced.

ROADS

It is not an extravagant statement that the taxes collected for the care of highways in Iowa yield a smaller return proportionately than any other imposts. The manner in which these taxes are used is a reproach to people ordinarily provident in private matters. The amount annually expended on the roads is greater in the aggregate than the total of the state taxes, yet the highways can hardly be said to be much improved by such expenditure. Chapter 200 of the acts of the Twentieth General Assembly contemplated a remedy by providing that the board of supervisors might levy a road-tax on the whole county, the

proceeds to be expended under the direction of the board. The same act authorized the trustees to make of a township a single road-district on petition of a majority of the voters, and empowered them to let the work by contract, or appoint a superintendent to have charge of it for the township. It is believed that very few townships have availed themselves of this provision for securing better management of highway work. The requirement that a majority of the voters must petition for the system practically prevents its adoption. It would be better to authorize the trustees to submit the question of the adoption of the system to the people of the township at a general or special election. Good roads are desirable, and the demand for improved highways is almost universal. The farmers should lead in this reform; for by better roads their lands are increased in value and the markets brought nearer to them.

RAILROADS

The last General Assembly enacted a law to regulate the business of railroad corporations and other common carriers in the State. The fact that the act passed both houses without a dissenting voice proved that great care and intelligence had been exercised in framing it. Experience has since demonstrated the wisdom and justice of the measure. The companies made strenuous efforts to defeat the enactment and afterwards the enforcement of the law. Failing in the attempt, they advanced local freight rates, immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly, from 20 to 30 per cent.

The commissioners proceeded under the law to prepare a

schedule of rates for the roads. They endeavored to give, as far as it was possible, relief to the business interests of the State, which had been greatly depressed by unjust rates; and at the same time to grant the carrier a reasonable compensation for the service rendered. The rates fixed by the commissioners were not as low as the lowest, nor as high as the highest, which had been charged by the railroads, but were, as near as could be ascertained, a fair and just average of the rates upon which business had been actually done. The commissioners, with a due regard for all interests, had but one object in view—the general prosperity of the State. When the rates were under consideration, the representatives of the railroad companies conferred freely with the commissioners, and brought every influence to bear upon them to secure a tariff agreeable to their wishes. Upon the completion of the schedule the commissioners caused it to be published, as required by law, and fixed June 28, 1888, as the day on which it was to take effect. They also expressed themselves ready to modify any rate whenever it should be demonstrated that it was either too high or too low.

After having secured from the commissioners such modifications of the schedule as they could, the railroad managers proceeded to enjoin them in the federal court from enforcing it. The Attorney-General commenced a large number of penalty suits in the state courts against various companies, to compel compliance with the law. Soon after, upon the application of a number of shippers, the commissioners modified the original schedule by the adoption of the Western Classification. The railroad managers now again applied to

the federal court for an injunction, but were refused; whereupon they adopted the commissioners' tariff, and I directed the Attorney-General to discontinue the prosecution of the penalty suits.

They showed their resentment, however, by discharging a large number of employes and greatly reducing the train-service. This reduction caused much inconvenience to the public, and doubtless diminished the revenues of the companies, while the discharge of so many faithful employes was an act of great injustice. The discontinued trains have since been restored, and the roads have never been so crowded with business as at present, nor has the service ever been more satisfactory to the people.

Quite recently the companies also dismissed their injunction suits, thus admitting the reasonableness of our rates and the groundlessness of their complaints against the legislation of the last General Assembly. It is now generally admitted that our present local freight tariffs are more equitable than any previously in force in the State; and it affords me pleasure to say that there is at present little friction between the railroad companies and the people.

The number of miles in operation on the 30th day of June, 1889, was 8,346, of which 21 miles were built from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889. The number of miles built from July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890, was 90. The total number of miles now in operation is therefore 8,436. Several lines have recently been projected which will probably be built in the near future. The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1889, were $37,469,276.26, being an increase of $193,689.58 over the preceding year, notwith-

standing the losses occasioned by the reduction of train service. The operating expenses during the year were $25,607,966.17, which is $689,197.75 less than the expenses reported for the preceding year, but exceeds the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1887, by $1,404,975.46.

The net earnings of the roads, after the payment of operating and other expenses, including taxes, was $11,861,-310.09, an increase of $862,887.19 over the preceding year. It will be noticed that, while the taxes are but little more than two and one-half per cent of the assessed value of the property, the net income is over twenty-seven per cent of that valuation. The total assessment of railroad property in the State is $43,271,008, on which the various taxes paid amount to $1,108,831.72. The statistics which the railway companies furnish concerning the business done by them are vague, incomplete, and unreliable. But although they present the business and earnings of the companies in the most unfavorable light, they show conclusively that the criticism of our policy so frequently indulged in by railroad journals is due either to an inexcusable ignorance of facts or to a wanton disregard of truth.

It must be evident to the impartial observer that the legislation of the Twenty-second General Assembly has had most gratifying results. The law making the office of railroad commissioner elective has not detracted from the efficiency of the board. The voters, fully realizing the importance of the office, have manifested great freedom from party ties in the election of commissioners. The duties of the commissioners during the last two years have been much more arduous than usual, and their responsibility has been correspond-

ingly great. They have performed their work with fidelity and unusual discernment, showing a due regard for the interests of all concerned.

A few amendments to our present law to enhance its efficiency are advisable. The commissioners should be authorized to make joint tariffs. There seems to be at present no necessity for the enactment of a maximum tariff schedule, yet contingencies may arise which would make such a statute desirable. Passenger fare on first-class roads should be reduced to two cents per mile. Experience here and in Europe has shown that the low rate is the most remunerative. The practice of profusely distributing passes has been abandoned, but free transportation is still furnished under various pretexts to favored individuals and even public officials, contrary to law. Sufficient penalties should be provided to correct this abuse. No pass is offered to a public officer at the present time without an improper motive. Officials who have to deal with questions arising between the people and the railroad companies will be held in distrust as long as they continue to accept favors of this kind. All corporations for pecuniary profit should be required to rereport annually the names of their stockholders and the amounts of their income, expenditures, assets, and liabilities. Such corporations as railroad, telegraph, and telephone companies should also be required to report what salaries are paid to their officers and employes, and railroad companies should be compelled to make their reports in such a manner as may be required by the commissioners. Publicity in corporate transactions is unfavorable to the development of abuses.

Rates should not be increased or train service diminished without the approval of the commissioners, who should also be vested with authority to examine into the business of the companies, and for this purpose to summon persons, and call for papers, books, and accounts. Such a requirement is necessary to prevent abuses and to enable the commissioners to discharge intelligently their duties. That it is the duty of boards of railway commissioners to protect the interests of the people, and that this, indeed, is the very object for which they have been called into existence, has been asserted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and other high authorities. Secret contracts and subsidizing should not be permitted, nor should companies or their managing officers be allowed to engage in coal-mining, meat-packing, or any similar business without the permission of the commissioners. No disinterested person will object to this. The energy of our people should be encouraged to engage in diversified occupations; and their enterprise should not be crippled by such manifestly unfair competition. Only when railroad companies have entirely abandoned the practice of engaging in branches of business foreign to their mission, as well as such invasions of the law as rebates, drawbacks, over-billing, and under-billing, will there be an equal contest for all in the arena of legitimate enterprise.

A law should be enacted prohibiting the running of any but necessary trains on the Sabbath. The old car-couplers and hand-brakes should be abolished, and the companies be required to adopt modern appliances. Both the men who are engaged in this hazardous occupation and the traveling public have a right to demand such a change; and the owners

of railroad property should not object to it on economic grounds.

Officers of railroad companies have charge of a business that is public in its nature, and should be required to take an oath to support the constitution and laws, similar to that exacted of directors of national and savings banks.

The companies should give more attention to the improvement of their property. The old wooden bridges should give place to structures of iron and stone, and good depots should be built in place of the hovels now used for such, some of which are returned in the companies' assessment reports valued at only ten dollars each. The commodious and beautiful depot recently built by the Illinois Central Railway Company at Dubuque and the union depot at Ottumwa are worthy of imitation.

The railroad property of the country is practically controlled by a few persons whose constant endeavor is to direct public opinion in their interest. To this end they have secured, by subsidy or ownership, control of the columns of some of the prominent journals of the country, which, in the guise of impartial advisers, advocate the cause, and keep constantly before their readers the views, of railroad managers. The people should not permit themselves to be thus deceived.

Railroads have been called into being by the people to promote the common welfare, and the State can tolerate neither usurpation of power nor conspiracy on the part of its creatures. Bankers' triangles, gentlemen's agreements, and all other trusts and combinations, with their own code of laws and a system of enforcing penalties upon their

members, must give way to fair dealing and obedience to the sovereign power of the State. We are building for the future, and the importance of keeping intact those principles which lie at the foundation of every government of, for, and by the people cannot be overestimated. The railroad business is still in its infancy. Those only who comprehend the magnitude of this country and its possbilities, with a population doubling every twenty-five or thirty years, can have an adequate conception of the future vastness of the railroad interests and appreciate the necessity of timely and wise legislation.

THE DEEP HARBOR MOVEMENT

The friends of the interstate deep harbor movement are numerous throughout the West; and they are zealous in their efforts to secure a harbor on the Gulf of Mexico, of sufficient width and depth for international commerce and the naval necessities of our country. The movement is believed to be of great importance to the agricultural and commercial interests of the West, and is worthy of your attention. I suggest the advisability of memorializing Congress upon this subject.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING

Under the operation of the law of the last General Assembly relating to the printing and binding of public documents there has already been a saving, since the beginning of the present biennial period, of $5,892.94 in printing, and $3,208.41 in binding. There is additional economy in the reduced quantity of paper used. The

saving for the term will probably amount to not less than $30,000. An error crept into the law, which provides in certain cases for the distribution of more copies of reports than are ordered printed. This should be corrected.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY

The expense of maintaining the state capitol, including the compensation of engineer, mail-carrier, police, mechanics, janitors, and watchmen, as well as the cost of fuel, gas, water, ice, telephone service, repairs, etc., was $24,851.83 for 1888, and $18,181.67 for 1889, or $43,033.50 for the two years ending December 31, 1889. The quarterly reports of the Custodian, containing itemized accounts of the various expenditures, are on file in the executive office. An act of the last General Assembly provided for building the south and west steps and finishing the exterior of the capitol, and appropriated therefor the sum of $17,000. This work was done under the direction of the Executive Council at an expense of $16,796.57, leaving a balance of $203.43, which the Custodian recommends to be used for painting the window-sills and finishing the outside doors. He also recommends that an appropriation of $25,000 be made for painting and frescoing all the corridors, committee-rooms, and offices on the basement floor, as well as the five unfinished rooms in the first story, and that the office of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General be moved to the capitol. Both of these recommendations meet my approval.

Should the General Assembly not deem it advisable at this time to assign rooms to the Adjutant-General at the

capitol, provision should at least be made for the better preservation of the battle-flags of the Iowa regiments during the late war, which are now kept at the arsenal. These flags should be removed to the capitol and placed in hermetically sealed glass cases, accessible to all visitors.

Chapter 192 of the acts of the Twenty-second General Assembly authorized the Executive Council to sell the property known as the old capitol, on such terms as might be deemed for the best interests of the State. The property was advertised for sale, and sealed bids for it were received by the Executive Council, the highest being $5,150. This price being deemed inadequate, all bids were rejected.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

The improvement of the capitol grounds ought to be begun at an early day. The grounds should be in keeping with the capitol, which is one of the most beautiful on the continent. The expense of properly laying out the grounds was estimated by the board of capitol commissioners at $130,786.11. Since that estimate was made some grading has been done without expense to the State. The sum of $125,000 would probably be sufficient to complete this work. The Custodian recommends that $50,000 per annum be appropriated for three years for the work on the grounds and the interior of the building.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

The last General Assembly appropriated the sum of $5,000 to be expended under the direction of the Executive Council in the preparation of a site and foundation on the

capitol grounds for a monument to be an expression in material form of the patriotism, courage, and soldierly bearing of the soldiers of Iowa during the War of the Rebellion. It also appointed a commission with authority to advertise for and examine plans for such a monument, and report to the next General Assembly. When advertising for the plans, the commission offered three prizes, viz: $500 for the best design; $250 for the second best; and $150 for the third. About fifty designs were submitted and examined by the commission.

The first prize was awarded to Mrs. Harriet A. Ketchum, of Mt. Pleasant; the second to Robert Kraus, of Boston; and the third to J. D. Hunter, Jr., of New York.

The Executive Council did not deem it advisable to take any steps towards preparing a site and foundation for the monument, because, as the plan of the monument was yet to be decided upon, that for the foundation was necessarily involved in uncertainty. The capitol grounds do not afford a proper site for such a monument as should be erected. Could the two blocks east of the capitol be secured at a reasonable cost, it appears to me it would be advisable for the State to purchase them. With these two blocks added to Capitol Square, a beautiful site for the monument would be secured.

There is much diversity of opinion concerning the character of the monument to be erected. Many favor a memorial hall in preference to any other kind of structure. Whatever shape it may take, this monument should be such a memorial of the heroism of the soldiers of Iowa as will reflect credit on the State.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN

I again call attention to the question of extending to women the right of voting at municipal elections. The continued good results of its exercise in our sister state Kansas re-enforce the arguments in favor of trying the experiment in Iowa. In many of the states women vote for members of school-boards, and I see no reason why they should not do so here. It is worthy of note that the territory of Wyoming, after years of experience with woman suffrage at all elections, has recently with great unanimity ingrafted the principle into the constitution with which it is now seeking to enter the Union.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM

The system of voting known as the Australian ballot is at present receiving unusual attention in all parts of our country. It has already been adopted in some of the states, and indications point to its adoption in most of them, at least where honest elections are desired. There can be no objection to any reasonable legislation designed to secure to the voter the right to cast his ballot according to his own judgment, and to have that ballot honestly counted. Without this, the elective franchise is largely a delusion. The main features of the Australian ballot system ought to be adopted, viz.:

First. The printing of all ballots by the government.

Second. The seclusion of the voter when he prepares his ballot.

It is equally important with the secrecy of the ballot that the voting to be confined to those who are qualified electors.

An act of the Twenty-first General Assembly provided for a complete registration of the voters in all cities at every election. This being found somewhat vexatious, the Twenty-second General Assembly limited the application of the act to cities having over 2,500 people, and required complete registration only once in four years. The amended act is defective in making no adequate provision for eliminating from the registry of a precinct the names of those who have ceased to be voters therein. This should be remedied.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

The Attorney-General should be required to keep an office at the state capitol where he can be consulted at all times. The present salary, however, is so meager that such a requirement would be unreasonable. The business of the office is increasing from year to year, in both volume and importance, and the State should not be kept at a disadvantage through inability to furnish adequate talent to meet in legal controversy the able counsel employed by large and wealthy interests. This office should command the best legal talent in the State. I recommend that the salary of the Attorney-General be increased to $3,500 per annum, and that provision be made for an assistant with a salary not to exceed $1,500 per annum.

JURIES

Two years ago I called attention to the necessity of improving the character of juries. That necessity still exists, and the importance of a reform cannot be too strongly impressed upon the General Assembly.

TEMPERANCE

With a better comprehension of the magnitude of the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors, the people of the country at large become more and more impressed with the necessity of such legislation as will discourage its sale and use. Their education and prejudices prompt them to differ, however, as to the best measures to be adopted for the accomplishment of this object. Circumstances vary so much in different places as to cause men of equally good judgment and intentions to arrive at different conclusions.

A brief history of the legislation of Iowa upon this subject may aid us in determining what course to pursue in the future. A law was passed in territorial times prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians. In 1847 the county commissioners were authorized to submit the question of license or no license to the people of the county; and two years later to license groceries, for not less than $50 nor more than $125, to sell at retail intoxicating liquors. It appears that the system of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors was unsatisfactory, and the Code of 1851 provided that the people should take no share in the profits of retailing liquor, and declared dram-shops nuisances. It also required courts and juries to so construe the law as to prevent evasions and subterfuges. In 1855 the sale of liquors, including ale and beer, was prohibited for other than medicinal and sacramental purposes. The county judges were authorized to appoint not to exceed two agents in a county to sell liquors for legitimate uses. The act also provided for the forfeiture of contraband liquors, and declared buildings and grounds where such

liquors were sold nuisances. This law was submitted to a vote of the people in April, 1855, and was ratified by a majority of 2,910 in a total vote of 48,200. In 1857 the act authorizing the county judge to appoint agents for the sale of intoxicating liquors was repealed, and any citizen of the State, other than the keeper of a hotel, saloon, or eating-house, a grocer or confectioner, was permitted to buy and sell such liquors for mechanical, medicinal, culinary, and sacramental purposes, provided he first procured from twelve citizens of the township a certificate of character and executed a bond of $1,000. In 1858 former acts were so amended as to permit the sale of beer, cider, and home-made wine. In 1862 an act was passed making the liquor-seller liable for damages for injuries resulting from the sale of intoxicants.

After the enactment of the law of 1858 saloons increased in the State at a rapid rate. Their evil effect soon became apparent, and it was but a few years before temperance people petitioned the legislature to repeal the "wine and beer clause." An act to that effect passed the House several times, but was defeated in the Senate by a close vote. In 1880 the General Assembly passed a resolution providing for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquor as a beverage. A similar resolution passed the legislature of 1882, and the amendment was adopted by the people on June 27, 1882, by a majority of nearly 30,000 votes. It thus appears that the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, exclusive of wine and beer, has been continually prohibited since 1855.

The people of Iowa have twice voted on the question of prohibition, and both times expressed themselves emphatically in favor of it. Our present statute was passed by the Twentieth General Assembly, and came into force July 4, 1884. Since that time about three thousand saloons have been closed in Iowa. The law has steadily grown in public favor, and during the last two years has been nearly as well enforced in ninety counties of the State as any other law. There is, indeed, every reason to believe that in these ninety counties it is better enforced than any license law was ever enforced in Iowa, and even better than any high-license law is now enforced in any other state in the Union. The reports from the states which have license laws bear me out in this assertion.

It is contended that we cannot abolish the saloon, and that we should therefore make it respectable, and minimize the evils attendant upon it, by high license. I am not prepared to believe that such a policy will ever receive the sanction of the good people of Iowa. The gilded or so-called respectable saloon is a tenfold more dangerous allurement for our boys than the squalid outlawed whisky-den. If the sale of liquor as a beverage cannot be entirely suppressed, let it be monopolized by boot-leggers and the keepers of dens and holes-in-the-wall. Nor is high license a remedy for the evil: while it reduces the number of saloons, it does not materially diminish the amount of liquor consumed. It is easy for the theoretical mind to formulate an ideal high-license law, and for the lively imagination to conceive its strict enforcement. But experience has shown that the difficulties attending the enforcement of such a law are no less than those attending the enforcement of prohibition.

But if we must have the saloon, why place a high tax upon it? We might as well tax the gambling-house and the brothel. It is the theory of our law to tax property for the support of the government. The saloon-tax, however, is as a rule not paid by the owners of large property, but by people of small means. Is it the standard of Iowa manhood to rob women and children of the earnings of their husbands and fathers for the purpose of relieving property owners of the payment of legitimate taxes? Yet it is not true that the licensing of saloons reduces taxation, for the increase in the expenses of the courts, poor-houses, and prisons far exceeds the tax collected from the saloon. Besides, three-fourths of the losses and bad debts incurred by business men can be traced directly or indirectly to the evil of intemperance.

If, however, the mere payment of a high license fee were calculated to lessen the evil effects of the traffic in intoxicants, an ample field of labor would be afforded those who believe so in endeavoring to secure an increase of the federal retail liquor tax from $25 to $250 or even $500. All could then work for the same cause, each on his own line.

It is claimed that we cannot enforce our law, and should therefore repeal it. This is not creditable to the people of Iowa, who as a rule are law-abiding citizens. The argument would apply with equal force to gambling-places and houses of ill-fame. While it is a lamentable fact that such places exist in many of the cities of Iowa, no one would advise the repeal of the law against them.

The enforcement of the prohibitory law has to encounter the opposition of those who are either directly or indirectly interested in the profits of the sale of liquor, of those who

desire its use as a beverage, of those who value political success above principle, of those who believe that it cannot be enforced, and of those who claim that it is damaging to the material welfare of the State. Yet in spite of all this opposition the policy has more and more gained the confidence of our best people. Thousands of those who voted against the constitutional amendment, in the belief that such a law would prove a dead letter, are now convinced that it can be enforced, and demand its retention. Sioux City, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, and Ottumwa have banished the saloon, and yet they are among the most prosperous cities in the State. The law in all its features has been tested in the highest state and federal courts until the ingenuity of its opponents is nearly exhausted. These tests have fully established the principle that the State has the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of any article the traffic in which it may consider injurious to the common welfare. The benefits which have resulted to the State from the enforcement of this law are far-reaching, indeed.

It is a well-recognized fact that crime is on the increase in the United States, but Iowa does not contribute to that increase. While the number of convicts in the country at large rose from one in every 3,442 of population in 1850 to one in every 860 in 1880, the ratio in Iowa is at present only one to every 3,130. The jails of many counties are now empty during a good portion of the year, and the number of convicts in our penitentiaries has been reduced from 750 in March, 1886, to 604, July 1, 1889. It is the testimony of the judges of our courts that criminal business has been reduced from 30 to 75 per cent, and that criminal

expenses have diminished in like proportion. There is a remarkable decrease in the business and fees of sheriffs and criminal lawyers, as well as in the number of requisitions and extradition warrants issued. We have less paupers and less tramps in the State in proportion to our population than ever before. Breweries have been converted into oat-meal mills and canning factories, and are operated as such by their owners. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows an increased school attendance throughout the State. The poorer classes have better fare, better clothing, better schooling, and better houses. The deposits in banks show an unprecedented increase, and there are everywhere indications of healthy growth in legitimate trade. Merchants and commercial travelers report less losses in collections in Iowa than elsewhere.

It is safe to say that not one-tenth, and probably not one-twentieth, as much liquor is consumed in the State now as was five years ago. The standard of temperance has been greatly raised, even in those cities where the law is not yet enforced. Many a man formerly accustomed to drink and treat in a saloon has abandoned this practice in deference to public opinion. When a bill was introduced in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies providing that no saloon license should be granted in a city of the first class for less than $200, those who represented these cities voted almost unanimously against the measure, doubtless because they regarded such an amount exorbitant. It appears that these communities are now prepared to sanction a law fixing $500 as a minimum license fee. It would be difficult to find a better illustration of the growth of public sentiment upon this question.

The opponents of the law endeavor to convince us that the result of the last election is a verdict against prohibition, and even some of its ardent supporters were at first inclined to accept this interpretation. Nothing can be presented, however, to warrant such a conclusion. In four general elections following the enactment of prohibition, the people unmistakably expressed their approval of the law, and an analysis of the vote of the last election fails to reveal any decided change in public sentiment upon this question. It is true that the agents and adherents of the liquor interests, encouraged by the recent defeat of prohibition in several eastern and southern states, made another effort to break down the prohibitory law of Iowa, while our temperance people, resting secure in the belief that prohibition was the settled policy of the State, took little or no part in the canvass, and thousands of them did not even go to the polls. Moreover, many who did go had their attention fixed upon other important issues involved in the election. It is, therefore, an unwarrantable claim that the vote implied a rebuke to prohibition.

The present law was enacted in response to a popular demand, as evidenced by the majority of 30,000 votes cast in favor of the prohibitory amendment. There can be no doubt as to the meaning of that election. Had the women of lawful age been permitted to vote, the majority would probably have been more than 200,000. It is the duty of the legislative power to respect the rights of all citizens of the commonwealth, of non-voters as well as of voters. I cannot impress upon you too strongly the enormity of the multifarious evils radiating from the saloon, and the neces-

sity of wise action on your part. A great public policy once adopted should be retained sufficiently long to be thoroughly tested. The law can be enforced throughout the State without any radical change in our methods. That it can now be enforced in the cities where it is most obnoxious, if only the officers of the law are disposed to do their duty, has been demonstrated during the past year by Mayor Irwin of Keokuk and Mayor Chase of Clinton. All good citizens are interested in the promotion of temperance, and it is their duty to lend their best efforts to the enforcement of whatever laws are enacted to further that cause.

Our courts show a marked improvement in dealing with this question, nearly all of the judges being now disposed to enforce the law, whether they are in sympathy with it or not. In those counties where the law is not enforced, the fault lies almost invariably with the executive officers. The constitution provides that the Governor shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and the statutes authorize him to suspend any state officer for cause. But a county officer may willfully neglect his duty, and the Governor has no power to call him to account. If provision were made for the suspending for gross negligence of such officers as are charged with the enforcement of the law, and ample funds were placed at the command of the Governor to aid prosecutions, the saloon would soon be a thing of the past in Iowa.

I think the law should be amended so as to prevent undue searches of private houses, and malicious prosecutions; but no compromise should be made with the saloon.

Liquor men favor high license against prohibition, low license against high license, and no license against low license. They know no party in politics save that which does their bidding. Prohibition should, as far as possible, be emancipated from the party caucus and its influences, and a different policy ought not to be adopted until the question has again been submitted to the voters of the State at a non-partisan election. Such a great moral movement should be intrusted to its friends and should not be permitted to impair political parties.

The law has been more successful and by far more beneficial than its most hopeful friends anticipated. Its enemies have endeavored to create the impression beyond our borders that it has been a failure, but the cry of failure may be heard in every great contest. It is the watchword of the straggler. During the War of the Rebellion, within a few months of the final downfall of the Confederacy, it was declared by a great political party in its national convention that the war was a failure; but that cry did not dismay the legions of boys in blue, who, battling for the right, stood firm until the victory was won; and as the millions of happy people now bless those sturdy defenders of the Union, so will in days to come when the saloon is completely banished from our fair state, every hearthstone invoke blessings upon those who now remain true to their convictions of right and the obligations of their trust.

MISCELLANEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

Biennial Reports.—The reports of the Dairy Commissioner, Veterinary Surgeon, and Dental Examiners are now

required to be made annually. I recommend that provision be made for biennial reports instead, in conformity with the rule obtaining in this state. I also recommend that the report of the Dairy Commissioner be published separately, and not, as now required, with the report of the State Agricultural Society.

Constitutional Convention.—Provision should be made by the General Assembly for canvassing the vote required by the constitution to be taken at the next general election on the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution, and amend the same?"

Biennial Elections.—Steps might also be taken towards amending the constitution so as to do away with general elections in the odd-numbered years.

Civil Service.—Every encouragement should be given to the civil service reform movement; and wherever the General Assembly can advantageously apply the system to any branch of the state government, it should, in the interest of the public service, not hesitate to do so.

District Judges.—Court business has decreased to such an extent that the number of district judges might be reduced from forty-four to forty, without detriment to the administration of justice.

Agricultural Institutes.—An appropriation of at least $5,000 should be made to aid agricultural institutes.

Fencing Railroad Tracks.—I recommend that chapter 30, laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly, be amended by extending the time allowed for fencing the tracks of railroads, and also to relieve the companies from penalties for failure to comply with the act. Several com-

panies could not well comply within the time named, and it is only reasonable to extend it.

Mine Escapes.—I recommend that chapter 21 of the acts of the Twentieth General Assembly be amended by allowing, in mines employing less than twelve men, a period of three years in which to complete the outlets or escapes required by section 8 of the act.

Divorces.—The ease with which divorces are procured is discreditable to our institutions and a menace to society. I recommend a careful revision of the statute relating to this subject.

Notarial Commissions.—The fees for issuing commissions to notaries public and commissioners of deeds should be raised to three dollars and five dollars respectively.

John Tolman School-Lands.—The interest should be stopped on the undrawn portion of the John Tolman school-lands claims.

Telegraph tolls should be fixed by law. I regard twenty-five cents a reasonable compensation for a message of twenty words between any two points in Iowa.

I would also recommend that Congress be memorialized in favor of the postal telegraph system recommended by the Postmaster-General.

—Moneys appropriated for state institutions should only be drawn as needed, and should not be allowed to accumulate in the hands of their treasurers.

—Appropriations should be made to provide the Soldiers' Home and the hospitals for the insane with elevators.

—Provision should be made to have inmates of the Soldiers' Home who may become insane classed at the hospitals as state patients.

—The commissioners of the Soldiers' Home should receive compensation for their services, like the trustees of other state institutions.

—The statutes of the territory of Iowa, which are now out of print, ought to be compiled and republished, together with those of the territories of Michigan and Wisconsin affecting Iowa. The acts of the first and fifth, and perhaps of some other early general assemblies, are also becoming very scarce, and might be reprinted with advantage.

—As soon as the corresponding change can be made in the membership of the Senate, the number of Representatives should be reduced to ninety-nine.

CONCLUSION

I cherish the fond hope that you will not disappoint the expectations of your constituents. It is a high honor to be called upon to legislate for a free people, and a higher one still to so legislate as to enhance the security of life and property, to promote education and morality, to protect the weak and ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate. You should not serve any individual, class, or locality; but to add to the welfare and prosperity of the State should be your only aim. You should remember that, while wealth and power are always vigilant in the protection of their interests, the weak and the poor must rely upon your sense of fairness and justice for protection. All interests should be given a public hearing, but the character of the men representing such interests and the motives governing their action should be kept in view. Subsidized agents should not be permitted to

creep into your confidence in disguise. All private communications from professional lobbyists should be viewed with suspicion; and while a question is before the house, the legislator should be as loath to accept suggestions from interested persons as is the judge on the bench. Fundamental principles should at all times be kept in view. You cannot afford to ask favors from corporations for your constituents, but you should always demand for them their rights. There is every year a greater disproportion between the rich and the poor; and the legislator should not ignore the tendency of wealth to concentrate, but should carefully consider every measure likely to affect, directly or indirectly, the accumulation and distribution of wealth. You should practice rigid economy in public expenditures, never losing sight of the public interest. Appropriation bills and other important measures should be presented early and carefully considered, and should, under no circumstances be permitted to be crowded into the closing hours of the session. No just measure need fear investigation or discussion.

In the discharge of my official duties it has been my earnest endeavor to promote the welfare of the commonwealth by divesting myself of all personal, local, and partisan considerations, and rendering obedience only to the law and the dictates of my conscience.

In severing my connection with the State government, I desire to express my appreciation of the efficient aid and the many courtesies received at the hands of those associated with me in the administration of State affairs. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to their industry, ability, and devotion to duty. Above all I desire to thank the peo-

ple of the State for the confidence and support which they have so generously extended to me during the past four years. The many words of encouragement and commendation which I have received I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance. Let me bespeak the same kind consideration for my successor.

WILLIAM LARRABEE

FEBRUARY 12, 1890

VETO MESSAGES

[Strictly speaking the following are not "veto messages" since they were not communicated to either branch of the General Assembly.]

FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

APRIL 17, 1888

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 216—in the office of the Governor, Des Moines

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House File No. 30, An Act to amend Chapter 154, laws of 18th General Assembly, regulating the good time of prisoners in our penitentiaries, is disapproved, and is this day filed with the Secretary of State with the following reasons for the disapproval:

"Objections to House File No. 30, 22d G. A."—The bill entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 154, laws of 18th General Assembly, regulating the good time of prisoners in our penitentiaries," being known as House File No. 30, having passed both houses of the 22d General Assembly was presented to me for approval on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1888, that being the day of the final adjournment of the said 22d General Assembly. Being satisfied that said bill in its present form, should not become a law, I am compelled to disapprove of the same, my objections thereto being as follows:

The bill affects the terms of sentence of all convicts now in confinement and, to that extent at least, it is against public policy, and should not become a law.

It is clearly within the province of the legislature to prescribe the amount and character of the punishment to be imposed upon persons convicted of crime, and that when a mitigated form of punishment is provided for an offense, offenders subsequently sentenced are to receive the benefit of such mitigation. When, however the General Assembly, has fixed the punishment for given cases, and the courts in conformity therewith have imposed punishment, the General Assembly should not, in my judgment, come in after sentence and relieve convicts from a portion of the punishment so imposed upon them, and especially as this must of necessity be done without regard to the character of the offense or the circumstances surrounding its commission, the sole consideration being the conduct of the prisoner subsequent to his entry upon the term of imprisonment. The effect of this bill, if it become a law, would be an intervention between convicts now in the penitentiary and the punishment imposed upon them by law for their respective offenses, affording to them substantially the advantages and benefit of a pardon or commutation of sentence, based solely upon good behavior while in prison.

I do not question the authority of the legislature to pass a law which shall prescribe how much and in what way, good time may be earned by convicts who shall, after the taking effect of such law, be sentenced to the penitentiary, nor am I disposed to question the policy of such legislation, but inasmuch as the bill now before me would, if a law, affect not only sentences to be made in the future, but as well all those heretofore pronounced and now being served, it is, in my judgment, unwise and detrimental to the best

interests of the State. It must be accepted as true that the sentence imposed upon each convict now undergoing punishment, was pronounced in the light of all the obtainable facts surrounding the commission of the act constituting his crime, and that his term of punishment was fixed by the court in view of the fact that under the law then existing a certain fixed amount of time could be earned by each convict by good behavior and a compliance with the penitentiary rules, which good time earned would be deducted from the gross sentence as pronounced. That each sentence was a just one, befitting the character of the violation of law, must also, *prima facie*, be taken as true. It must be remembered too, that which is true as a matter of fact, that those convicts who are essentially criminal by nature and by education and are therefore the ones whose exit from confinement is most likely to be followed by further offenses against society and law are, in a majority of cases, and in the sense at least of a prompt conformity to prison discipline, the best convicts, and would therefore be of the class most likely to partake of the benefits to be derived under the proposed law. I am sensible of the fact that good prison discipline is desirable, and I am not unmindful of the good effects that may be expected, yet I am far more greatly concerned in a policy which will insure to those who offend against our laws such measure of punishment as befits the character of their offending; a policy which shall embrace greater concern for the conduct of convicts after the expiration of their term of sentence than for the period of their confinement. The effect of this bill, should it become a law, and should the construction be put upon its terms which I

am constrained to believe would be, would result in the discharge from the penitentiaries of the State during the present year of about sixty convicts over and above those whose terms expire during the same period under the existing law. I cannot give my consent to such a wholesale disturbance of the judgments of the courts.

Upon the grounds of public policy, I therefore withhold my approval of the bill. I am also moved to disapprove the bill upon the grounds of its seeming conflict with the Constitution of the State. By Section 1, Article 3 of the Constitution is provided that, "the powers of government shall "be divided into three separate departments—the legislative, "the executive and the judicial; and no person charged with "the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these "departments shall exercise any function appertaining to "either of the others."

By Section 1 Article 4 it is provided, that, "the supreme "executive power of this State shall be vested in a chief "magistrate," etc., and by Section 16 of the same article it "is provided that, "the Governor shall have power to grant "reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for "all offenses....subject to such regulations as may be pro-"vided by law."

The effect of the bill in question is to work a commutation of sentence in the cases of nearly all the convicts now in the penitentiary, and in thus providing, the legislature has, in my judgment, assumed a power vested solely in the executive department of the government and its act is therefore void. To commute a sentence already passed, is clearly the exercise of an executive function, and it has no relation

whatever to the law-making power. It is true that the legislature may prescribe regulations by which the executive shall be governed in granting clemency to persons convicted of crime, but its power ends there. It cannot under pretense of regulation divest the Executive of, or preclude his exercising, any power granted him by the constitution. The rule is that the constitution is a limitation upon the powers of the legislative department of the government, but it is to be regarded as a grant of powers to the other departments, and the power to grant pardons and commutations having been confided by the constitution to the Governor alone, it cannot be exercised by the legislature, and any Act which attempts directly or indirectly the exercise of such power is in conflict with the constitution and therefore void.

The said bill, being disapproved, is, with the objections thereto, foregoing, deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, this 17th day of April A. D. 1888.

(Signed) Wm. Larrabee.

FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

April 18, 1888

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 220—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Senate File No. 148, An act to repeal Chapter fifty-nine (59) of the Seventeenth (17) General Assembly, in relation to taxation of Telegraph and Telephone lines, and to enact the following in lieu thereof, is disapproved and is this day

filed with the Secretary of State with reasons for such disapproval, as follows:

The bill entitled "An act to repeal Chapter 59 of the 17th General Assembly in relation to taxation of Telegraph and Telephone lines, etc.," being known as Senate File No. 148, having passed both houses of the 22d General Assembly was presented to me for approval on the 10th day of April A. D. 1888, that being the day of the final adjournment of the said 22d General Assembly.

Being satisfied that said bill should not become a law, I am compelled to disapprove of the same, my objections thereto being as follows: That telegraph and telephone lines, in common with all other species of property, should be made to made to bear their just proportion of the burdens of maintaining the government admits of no question; but while this true it is equally true that no unnecessary burdens should be imposed upon the owners of such lines or those operating them. To carry out the provisions of this bill would probably require a survey of the lines in the State, having regard to the boundaries of all counties, townships, municipalities, School and Road districts through which such lines extend, together with an inventory of all properties in each of such districts. An imperfect compliance with these requirements would result in much confusion and litigation, while on the other hand a strict compliance therewith would not only entail upon the owners of such lines or those operating them an unusual burden of trouble and expense, but would greatly increase the labor and expense incident to the public offices of the State.

The change sought to be made relates merely to the man-

ner of assessment and collection of taxes and provides that such taxes shall go into the local treasuries instead of into the State Treasury. The revenue thus derived in each instance would be small, and in many cases the amount collected would, in my opinion be no more than sufficient to meet the expense of assessment and collection to say nothing of compensation or the additional burdens imposed in carrying out the provisions of the measure: In my judgment no sufficient reasons exist for making such change and I am satisfied that in no event would the benefits which might be derived from the adoption of the proposed policy compensate for the disadvantages which would follow in the way of increased trouble, expense and confusion with its almost certain concomitant litigation.

That the taxes under the present law are paid directly into the State treasury cannot justly be made the basis of complaint. The taxation upon property of other kinds for State purposes is by reason thereof proportionately less and the result has nothing of injustice in it. Indeed it has been urged and with much reason therefor that all public corporations, such as railway, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies and the like should pay taxes directly into the State treasury the same to be used for State purposes, leaving to counties, townships, municipalities and other taxing districts the right of taxation of individual property and the burden of supporting local institutions alone. The revenue derived by the State under such a policy would be sufficient for all state purposes and the effect would be to practically do away with the State Board of Equalization and the difficulties in the way of uniform taxation which it was intended

to overcome. Under the present law and practice the assessments made in the several counties when compared with each other are invariably found to be unequal in very many and often times in every respect. Whether such a condition of affairs be a necessary incident to the present system or not I need not express an opinion; certain it is however that the task of equalizing county assessments is a very difficult and so far as perfect results are concerned an impossible one. If upon the assessments made in each county the taxes for that county alone were to be based the several counties would of course be independent of each other and the difficulties attending the present unequal valuations and assessments of property of the same class and species would be done away with and in my judgment a step would have been gained in the right direction.

The said bill being entitled and numbered as above stated is with the foregoing objections stated thereto deposited in the office of the Secretary of State this 18th day of April, A. D. 1888.

(Signed) Wm. Larrabee

SPECIAL MESSAGES

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 9, 1888

From the Iowa Legislative Documents for 1888, Vol. III

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Twenty-second General Assembly:

In compliance with the provisions of section 16, article 4, of the Constitution, I herewith transmit to you a report of pardons, reprieves, commutations and suspensions of sentence, and remission of fines granted by me, together with the reasons in each case upon which granted, and for the period of time beginning with my entering upon the duties of the office, and ending with this date.[1]

WILLIAM LARRABEE, *Governor*

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 24, 1888

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 101

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to herewith transmit to you a communication from the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Inde-

[1] For full text of report referred to see *Iowa Legislative Documents*, 1888, Vol. III.

pendence in relation to the title of the land which the Twentieth General Assembly authorized them to purchase for the use of the Hospital.[1]

(Signed) WM. LARRABEE.

(SEAL)

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 30, 1888

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 141

To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—On the 8th day of June, 1886, I received a letter from the Third Auditor of the Treasury requesting that if the State of Iowa possessed additional testimony which it desired to file in support of outstanding differences in the claims of the State against the General Government on account of raising troops for the suppression of the rebellion, the same to be submitted for consideration at as early a day as practicable, inasmuch as it was necessary to settle these claims before the meeting of the next Congress.

Gen. William W. Belknap, of Lee county, who in accordance with a joint resolution of the Twentieth General Assembly, had been appointed by my predecessor agent of the State of Iowa to prosecute to final decision the claims of the State for a refund of the tax paid by the State of Iowa under the provisions of the act of Congress

[1] For full text of communication referred to see *Journal of Senate*, 1888, p. 101.

of August 5, 1861, and also for a refund of interest on money advanced by the State during the civil war, offered to prosecute also these suspended claims for a compensation of 25 per cent on the amount actually collected and paid to the State. He stated that the balance of the claims of this State against the General Government on account of enrolling, etc., volunteers for the service of the United States during the late war amounted to $35,765.65; that nothing had been done by the State for fifteen years toward their further prosecution, and that it would require much labor and close attention to secure their adjustment. I appointed him agent and attorney of the State for the prosecution of these claims in October, 1886, and agreed to recommend that the General Assembly allow him 25 per cent of the amount collected and paid to the State.

In view of the labor of preparing the evidence, briefs and explanations, and the uncertainty of obtaining any great amount of the suspended claims, I consider the compensation reasonable, and suggest the passage of an act authorizing the Governor to arrange for a fee, contingent on recovery, not to exceed 25 per cent of the amount recovered and paid to the State.

Wm. Larrabee.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 30, 1888

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 157

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a supplementary report of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, relative to such legislation as the Board deems necessary to better secure the purpose for which it was created.[1]

WM. LARRABEE.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 14, 1888

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 288

To the Senate: GENTLEMEN—In my biennial message to the General Assembly I stated that citizens residing in those few counties where saloons are still permitted to defy the authority of this State, frequently appeal to me to enforce the prohibitory law in their respective localities. I received this day a petition signed by a large number of the ladies of Ft. Madison, which I have the honor to herewith refer to you. The petitions represent a class of citizens which, while comparatively powerless to assert its rights, suffers more from the evil of intemperance.

WM. LARRABEE.

[1] For full text of report referred to see *Journal of Senate*, 1888, p. 157.

TO THE SENATE

FEBRUARY 22, 1888

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 357

To the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to herewith refer to you the resignation of R. P. Spear as a trustee of the State Agricultural College. Very respectfully,

WM. LARRABEE.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 1888

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 584

To the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a copy of a communication from the Oswego board of trade, relative to a proposed ship canal around the falls of Niagara.

It is evident that the construction of such a canal would greatly benefit the people of the northwest, and I trust that you may give the subject consideration as its importance demands.

WM. LARRABEE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 27, 1890

From the Iowa Legislative Documents for 1890, Vol. III

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In accordance with the requirements of section 16, article 4 of the Constitution, I herewith transmit to you a report of each case of reprieve, commutation, and pardon, granted, and the reason therefor, and also of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures has been made, and the several amounts remitted.[1]

WM. LARRABEE

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 5, 1886

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 338

To the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith transmit to you a copy of a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, now in session at Topeka, relating to the enlargement of the soldiers' home located at Leavenworth, in that State, and soliciting concurrence of action by the General Assembly of Iowa. I request that you give this resolution such consideration as its philanthropic cause deserves.

WM. LARRABEE.

[1] For full text of report referred to see *Iowa Legislative Documents*, 1890, Vol. III.

PROCLAMATIONS

ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW RELATIVE TO THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

MAY 3, 1886

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 56—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, the people of this State, at a non-partisan election, held on the twenty-seventh day of June A. D., 1882, expressed themselves in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and

Whereas, The Twentieth General Assembly enacted a law in compliance with such expression; and

Whereas, The Twenty-first General Assembly amended the law to secure universal enforcement; and

Whereas, a very large number of persons are petitioning for pardons and remissions of fines for offenses committed under such law:

Now, Therefore, I William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, relying with confidence upon the loyalty and true christian spirit of our people to sustain all measures adopted for the promotion of the general welfare, do, under the pains and penalties of the law, warn all persons engaged in the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors to desist from such unlawful practice, and I do hereby give notice that wilful violators will hereafter have no claim on executive clemency. And I call most earnestly upon all the good people of the

state, to aid to the best of their ability, in the enforcement of the law. Especially do I call upon all temperance societies, and other bodies organized for kindred purposes, to realize the necessity for new energy in their labors.

Let the priests, ministers, teachers, and the press use their best efforts to enlist the moral forces of the State in this cause—Let the Judges, attorneys, and other officers of the Courts, be painstaking and persistent in enforcing the law, both in letter and spirit—Let the sheriffs and peace officers be fearless and vigilant, and let the mayors and all other municipal officers awaken to new zeal in their efforts to secure its observance.

I exhort all citizens to lay aside partisan differences, and by united and determined efforts banish the dram-shop from Iowa.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal (SEAL) of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, Iowa, this third day of May, A. D., 1886.

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

AUGUST 4, 1886

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 68—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas I am satisfied that the crime of murder was on or about the 3rd of August, A. D. 1886, committed in the County of Woodbury and State of Iowa, upon the person of G. C. Haddock, by some person or persons unknown to the Authorities.

Now therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities, of the person or persons guilty of such murder, the said reward to be paid only upon conviction.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great (G. S.) Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this 4th day of August, A. D. 1886.

WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor

FRANK D. JACKSON,

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

August 11, 1886

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 69—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, I am satisfied that the crime of murder, was on the 5th day of August 1886, committed in the County of Mahaska and State of Iowa, upon the person of Isaac Ward, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Now therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities, of the person or persons guilty of such murder, the said reward to be paid only upon conviction.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this 11th day of August, A. D. 1886.

Wm. Larrabee.

By the Governor,

Frank D. Jackson, Secretary of State

W. D. Smith, Deputy.

OFFERING A REWARD

SEPTEMBER 8, 1886

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 74—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas I am satisfied that the crime of Arson was committed in the City of Emmetsburg, Palo Alto County, Iowa, on the night of August 29th 1886, upon a dwelling house owned by J. L. Martin, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities,

Now therefore I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great
(G. S.) Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 8th day of September A. D. 1886.

WM. LARRABEE

By the Governor

FRANK D. JACKSON

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

SEPTEMBER 11, 1886

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 75—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas I am satisfied that the crime of murder, was, on or about the 23d day of August 1886, committed near Manly, Worth County, Iowa, upon a person whose name is unknown, by some person or persons also unknown to the authorities.

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities, of the person or persons guilty of said crime, said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of
(G. S.) the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this 11th day of September, A. D. 1886.

WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor

FRANK D. JACKSON Secretary of State.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

SEPTEMBER 23, 1886

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 77—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Pursuant to Law, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim, that at the General

Election to be held on the "Tuesday next after the first Monday in November" A. D. 1886, the offices hereinafter named are to be filled, to-wit:

By vote of all the Electors of the State.

The office of Secretary of State;
The office of Auditor of State;
The office of Treasurer of State;
The office of Attorney General;
The office of Clerk of the Supreme Court;
The office of Supreme Court Reporter.

By vote of the Electors of the several Judicial Districts, the office of Judge of the District Court, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3, Chapter 134, Laws of the Twenty-first General Assembly, as follows:

The First Judicial District, two Judges;
The Second Judicial District, three Judges;
The Third Judicial District, two Judges;
The Fourth Judicial District, three Judges;
The Fifth Judicial District, three Judges;
The Sixth Judicial District, three Judges;
The Seventh Judicial District, three Judges;
The Eighth Judicial District, one Judge;
The Ninth Judicial District, three Judges;
The Tenth Judicial District, three Judges;
The Eleventh Judicial District, three Judges;
The Twelfth Judicial District, one Judge;
The Thirteenth Judicial District, two Judges;
The Fourteenth Judicial District, one Judge;
The Fifteenth Judicial District, three Judges;
The Sixteenth Judicial District, two Judges;

The Seventeenth Judicial District, one Judge;

The Eighteenth Judicial District, two Judges;

By vote of the Electors of the First Senatorial District, the office of Senator in the General Assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. M. Casey.

Whereof all Electors throughout the State and the Districts mentioned, will take due notice, and the Sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set (SEAL) my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eleventh, and of the State of Iowa the fortieth.

WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor

FRANK D. JACKSON

Secretary of State.

RELATIVE TO QUARANTINE

SEPTEMBER 25, 1886

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 80—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, It has come to my knowledge that Pleuro-pneumonia exists among the cattle of Illinois;

Now therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the

State of Iowa, do hereby forbid the importation into this State from Illinois of any cattle unless the same be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of health from the State Veterinary Surgeon of Illinois.

I appeal to all good citizens to assist in protecting this State against the introduction of that fearful cattle plague, and especially do I direct the State Veterinary Surgeon, and all sheriffs, constables, and other peace officers, and boards of health throughout the State, to see that this Proclamation is obeyed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

(SEAL)

Done at Des Moines, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1886.

WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor

FRANK D. JACKSON

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

OCTOBER 6, 1886

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 81—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that the crime of murder, was, on or about the 23d day of September 1886, committed in Bellville township, Pocahontas County, Iowa, upon the person of John O. Schon, by some person or persons to the authorities unknown.

Now, therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities, of the person or persons guilty of said crime, said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, this 6th day of October A. D. 1886.

WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State

By W. D. SMITH, Deputy.

ON THE DEATH OF CHESTER A. ARTHUR

NOVEMBER 18, 1886

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 87—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

It becomes my sad duty to announce to the people of the State of Iowa the death of Chester A. Arthur, late President of the United States;

Inaugurated as the Chief Magistrate of the Union under the most trying circumstances, he soon won, through his commendable administration of the Government the admiration of his friends and the confidence of the people.

Steadfast in the discharge of duty, generous in victory, brave in defeat, and patient in suffering, the distinguished

statesman whose death we now mourn is eminently worthy of such a last tribute as just and grateful nations have ever paid to the memory of their noblest sons.

Now, therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby request that the public buildings of the State be draped in mourning and the flags thereon, displayed at half-mast until after the day of burial, and that on that day all State Departments be closed.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal
(SEAL) of the State of Iowa.

Done at the Capitol in the City of Des Moines this 18th day of November A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor:

FRANK D. JACKSON

Secretary of State

OFFERING A REWARD

NOVEMBER 24, 1886

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 90—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas I am satisfied that the crime of Arson was committed in Angus, Boone County, Iowa, upon the M. E. Church building in said City on the night of May 5th, 1886, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities.

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the

State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

(SEAL)

Done at Des Moines, this 24th day of November A. D. 1886.

WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor

FRANK D. JACKSON

Secretary of State.

RELATIVE TO QUARANTINE

FEBRUARY 15, 1887

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 102—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, Many of the prominent farmers and stock-growers of the State, more and more realizing the extreme danger of Pleuro-pneumonia, request that additional restrictions be placed upon the importation of cattle from the State of Illinois;

Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, do now forbid the importation into this State from Illinois of any cattle except in such special cases as may be approved by the Veterinary Surgeon of this State and upon compliance with such regulations as he may prescribe.

And I again appeal to all the citizens of the State and especially to all State, County, and Municipal officers to aid to the best of their abilities to ward off from our State the calamity of an invasion of that dreadful plague.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1887.

WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

FRANK D. JACKSON,

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

APRIL 8, 1887

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 106—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, the crime of murder was on the night of April 2nd, 1887, committed in the town of Corning, in the County of Adams and State of Iowa, upon the person of J. H. McKenzie by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Now, therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or per-

sons guilty of such murder, the said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 8th day of April, A. D. 1887.

WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

JULY 16, 1887

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 119—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, The crime of Murder was on the twelfth day of June A. D. 1887, committed in the Township of Wayne, County of Monroe, State of Iowa, upon the person of John Baker by one John O'Brien; And

Whereas, Since the Commission of the crime the said John O'Brien has constantly evaded the officers of the law, and is now concealed in some place unknown to the authorities:

Now, therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the

arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the said John O'Brien, the said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State.

Done at Des Moines, this 16th day of July A. D. 1887.

WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

AUGUST 9, 1887

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 121—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, the crime of arson is believed to have been committed in the county of Webster on or about the 22d day of July, A. D. 1887, and one J. Kacalack is accused of the commission of said crime; and

Whereas, since the commission of the crime the said Kacalack has continually evaded the officers of the law and is now concealed in some place unknown to the authorities;

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the said J. Kacalack; the said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State.

Done at Des Moines this 9th day of August A. D. 1887.

WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

OFFERING A REWARD

AUGUST 16, 1887

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 123—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, Information has come to this office that the crime of Murder was, on or about the night of Saturday, August 13th, 1887, committed in the town of Leon, County of Decatur and State of Iowa, upon the person of one giving his name as James Reynolds, by some person or persons unknown to the Authorities;

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of such murder; the said reward to be be paid upon conviction. The honor and dignity of the State demand that the officers of the law use the utmost diligence in their efforts to bring the guilty to justice.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State.

Done at Des Moines this 16th day of August A. D. 1887.

(Signed) Wm. Larrabee.

By the Governor,

Frank D. Jackson, Secretary of State.

C. S. Byrkit, Deputy.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

September 29, 1887

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 132—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Pursuant to Law, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, it being the 8th day of that month, of the year 1887, the offices hereinafter named are to be filled, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors of the State:

The office of Governor of the State;

The office of Lieutenant Governor;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court;

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

By vote of the electors of the several Senatorial Districts designated below—The office of Senator in the General Assembly from each of said Districts, to-wit:

The Second District, composed of the Counties of Jefferson and Van Buren;

The Third District, composed of the Counties of Appanoose and Davis;

The Fourth District, composed of the Counties of Wayne and Lucas;

The Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Ringgold, Decatur and Union;

The Sixth District, composed of the Counties of Taylor and Adams;

The Eighth District, composed of the Counties of Mills and Montgomery;

The Eleventh District, composed of the Counties of Warren and Clarke;

The Fourteenth District, composed of the County of Mahaska;

The Fifteenth District, composed of the Counties of Marion and Monroe;

The Sixteenth District, composed of the Counties of Madison and Adair;

The Seventeenth District, composed of the Counties of Audubon, Dallas, and Guthrie;

The Nineteenth District, composed of the County of Pottawattamie;

The Twenty-third District, composed of the County of Jackson;

The Twenty-fourth District, composed of the Counties of Jones and Cedar;

The Twenty-fifth District, composed of the Counties of Johnson and Iowa;

The Twenty-sixth District, composed of the County of Linn;

The Twenty-seventh District, composed of the Counties of Webster and Calhoun;

The Twenty-eighth District, composed of the County of Marshall;

The Thirty-first District, composed of the Counties of Story and Boone;

The Thirty-second District, composed of the County of Woodbury;

The Thirty-third District, composed of the Counties of Buchanan and Delaware;

The Thirty-sixth District, composed of the County of Clayton;

The Thirty-ninth District, composed of the Counties of Butler and Bremer;

The Fortieth District, composed of the Counties of Allamakee and Fayette;

The Forty-first District, composed of the Counties of Mitchell, Worth and Winnebago;

The Forty-third District, composed of the Counties of Cerro Gordo, Franklin and Hancock;

The Forty-sixth District, composed of the Counties of Ida, Cherokee, and Plymouth;

The Forty-seventh District, composed of the Counties of Kossuth, Emmet, Dickinson, Clay, and Palo Alto;

The Forty-ninth District, composed of the Counties of O'Brien, Osceola, Lyon and Sioux.

By vote of the electors of the several Representative Districts: The office of Representative in the General Assembly, the apportionment being as follows:

For the Thirty-first (Pottawattamie), Thirty-seventh (Polk), Forty-third (Scott), Forty-fifth (Clinton), Forty-eighth (Linn), and Sixty-ninth (Dubuque), Districts, two Representatives each.

For the First (Lee), Second (Van Buren), Third (Davis), Fourth (Appanoose), Fifth (Wayne), Sixth (Decatur), Seventh (Ringgold), Eighth (Taylor), Ninth (Page), Tenth (Fremont), Eleventh (Mills), Twelfth (Montgomery), Thirteenth (Adams), Fourteenth (Union), Fifteenth (Clarke), Sixteenth (Lucas), Seventeenth (Monroe), Eighteenth (Wapello), Nineteenth (Jefferson), Twentieth (Henry), Twenty-first (Des Moines), Twenty-second (Louisa), Twenty-third (Washington), Twenty-fourth (Keokuk), Twenty-fifth (Mahaska), Twenty-sixth (Marion) Twenty-seventh (Warren), Twenty-eighth (Madison), Twenty-ninth (Adair), Thirtieth (Cass), Thirty-second (Harrison), Thirty-third (Shelby), Thirty-fourth (Audubon), Thirty-fifth (Guthrie), Thirty-sixth (Dallas), Thirty-eighth (Jasper), Thirty-ninth (Poweshiek), Fortieth (Iowa), Forty-first (Johnson), Forty-second (Muscatine), Forty-fourth (Cedar), Forty-sixth (Jackson), Forty-seventh (Jones), Forty-ninth (Benton), Fiftieth (Tama), Fifty-first (Marshall), Fifty-second (Story), Fifty-third (Boone), Fifty-fourth (Greene), Fifty-fifth (Carroll), Fifty-sixth (Crawford), Fifty-seventh (Monona), Fifty-eighth (Woodbury), Fifty-ninth (Ida), Sixtieth (Sac), Sixty-first (Calhoun), Sixty-second (Webster), Sixty-third (Hamilton), Sixty-fourth (Hardin), Sixty-fifth (Grundy), Sixty-sixth (Black Hawk), Sixty-seventh (Buchanan), Sixty-eighth (Delaware), Seventieth (Clayton), Seventy-first (Fayette), Seventy-second (Bremer), Seventy-

third (Butler), Seventy-fourth (Franklin), Seventy-fifth (Wright), Seventy-sixth (Humboldt), Seventy-seventh (Pocahontas and Clay), Seventy-eighth (Buena Vista), Seventy-ninth (Cherokee), Eightieth (Plymouth) Eighty-first (Sioux), Eighty-second (O'Brien) Eighty-third (Palo Alto, Emmet and Dickinson), Eighty-fourth (Kossuth), Eighty-fifth (Hancock and Winnebago), Eighty-sixth (Cerro Gordo), Eighty-seventh (Floyd), Eighty-eighth (Chickasaw), Eighty-ninth (Allamakee), Ninetieth (Winneshiek), Ninety-first (Howard), Ninety-second (Mitchell), Ninety-third (Worth), and Ninety-fourth (Osceola and Lyon), Districts, one Representative each.

By vote of the electors of the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Muscatine, Scott, Clinton, and Jackson:

The office of District Judge in said District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John N. Rogers and now temporarily filled by C. M. Waterman—

By the vote of the electors of the Forty-second Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Winneshiek and Howard:

The office of Senator from said District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of T. W. Burdick.

By the vote of the electors of the Fiftieth Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Buena Vista, Pocahontas and Humboldt:

The office of Senator from said District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of G. S. Robinson.

Whereof, All electors throughout the State will take due notice, and the Sheriffs of the Several Counties will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twelfth, and State of Iowa the forty-first.

(Signed) WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

(Signed) FRANK D. JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 1, 1887

From MS. Copy of Executive Register, Vol. IV, p. 329 — in the Office of the Secretary of State, Des Moines

Following a good and time honored custom, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, do appoint Thursday, the 24th day of November, 1887, a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer.

I recommend that our people on that day suspend all unnecessary labor, and at their usual places of worship or family altars render thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings which we enjoy. We have during the past year had renewed evidence of the deep-rooted strength of our institutions and the moral courage of our people. We wit-

ness in our midst a steady growth of the true spirit of liberty and of the cause of intellectual and moral progress. We are blessed with health and enjoy a reasonable degree of prosperity. And while acknowledging our gratitude to Divine Providence, let us not neglect to extend kind and charitable hands to the helpless and the afflicted.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal (SEAL) of Iowa. Done at the Capitol in the City of Des Moines, this first day of November, A. D. 1887. WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor

FRANK D. JACKSON, Sec. of State.

RELATIVE TO QUARANTINE

NOVEMBER 21, 1887

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 137—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

In compliance with the recommendation of the State Veterinary Surgeon and the State Board of Health, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby again permit the importation of cattle into this State from the State of Illinois except from that part of Cook County now quarantined against by that State.

(Signed) WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

FRANK D. JACKSON,

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

DECEMBER 10, 1887

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 139—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, I am satisfied that the crime of Arson was committed in Emmetsburg, Palo Alto County, upon the barn of Rev. George E. Fuller, on or about the Second day of December 1887, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities;

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1887.

(Signed) WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

(Signed) FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

CALLING FOR A NEW VOTE FOR SENATOR IN THE FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

DECEMBER 13, 1887

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 140—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, The Executive Council of the State of Iowa, sitting as a Board of State Canvassers, and while canvassing the returns of the votes cast at the General Election held on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1887, has received a certificate signed by the members of the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, Iowa, acting as a Board of County Canvassers for the canvass of the votes cast at said General Election in said Monroe County, setting forth the following facts, to-wit:

First—That in the township of Guilford, in said County, at said election, the number of voters in the poll lists was one hundred and forty-three (143) and no more, and that there were one hundred and forty-four (144) ballots for the office of Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District of the State of Iowa; that the number of ballots cast for said office in excess of the number of voters in the poll lists was one (1) ballot in said township.

Second—That in the Second Ward of the City of Albia in said County, the whole number of voters in the poll lists was one hundred and thirty-six (136) and no more, and that there were one hundred and thirty-eight ballots cast for the office of Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District of the State of Iowa; that the number of ballots cast for said office in excess of the number of voters in the poll lists was two (2) in said election precinct.

Third—That in the Fourth Ward of the city of Albia, in said County, the number of voters in the poll lists was one hundred and twenty-eight (128) and no more, and that there were one hundred and thirty-six (136) ballots for the office of Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District of the State of Iowa; that the number of ballots cast for said office in excess of the number of voters in the poll lists was eight (8) in said election precinct, and

Whereas, The returns from the several counties composing the said Fifteenth Senatorial District, to-wit:—the counties of Marion and Monroe, show that the only persons voted for at said election for said office of Senator from said District were, E. R. Cassatt, Josiah T. Young, N. A. Flanders, and J. N. Richardson, that the whole number of votes cast at said election in said District for each of said persons for said office was as follows, to-wit: for E. R. Cassatt three thousand three hundred and seventy-seven (3377) votes; for Josiah T. Young three thousand three hundred and sixty-eight (3368) votes; for N. A. Flanders three hundred and forty-seven (347) votes; for J. N. Richardson eleven (11) votes, and

Whereas, It appears from said returns from said several counties that the said E. R. Cassatt had a greater number of votes for said office of Senator from the said District than any other person voted for at said election for said office; that he, the said E. R. Cassatt had nine (9) more votes for said office than Josiah T. Young, the person having the next highest number of votes for said office at said election, and

Whereas, The number of ballots in excess of the number of voters in the poll lists at said election, in the said pre-

cincts, to-wit: the township of Guilford and the Second and Fourth Wards of the City of Albia, in said Monroe County, as certified to the Board of State Canvassers by the Board of County Canvassers of said Monroe County was eleven (11), and

Whereas, it appears that the said error and the number of the excess in said precincts at said election, so certified to the Board of County Canvassers, would change the result of said election in relation to the office of Senator from said District if the person having the highest number of votes for said office were deprived of the number of said excess, to-wit; eleven (11) votes; *therefore*, *In compliance with the Statute* in such case made and provided, it is hereby ordered by the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, sitting as a Board of State Canvassers, that a new vote be taken for the office of Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District of the State of Iowa, in the said precincts, to-wit: in the township of Guilford in the said County of Monroe; in the Second Ward of the City of Albia in the said County of Monroe, in the Fourth Ward of the City of Albia in the said County of Monroe, and that the canvass be suspended as to the office of Senator from said District until such new vote is taken and returned.

Signed this 12th day of December A. D. 1887.

WM. LARRABEE, Governor,
FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State,
V. P. TWOMBLY, Treasurer of State,
J. A. LYONS, Auditor of State.

Members of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa and ex-officio Board of State Canvassers:

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by the laws of the State, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern that, in compliance with law and conformity with the order of the Board of State Canvassers hereinbefore recited an election will be held in the said election precincts, to-wit:—in the township of Guilford in said County of Monroe; in the Second Ward of the City of Albia in said County of Monroe, and in the Fourth Ward of the City of Albia in said County of Monroe for the purpose of taking a new vote for said office of Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District of the State of Iowa; And I hereby designate *Tuesday the Seventeenth day of January A. D. 1888*, as the day on which said election shall be held.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this Thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1887.

(Signed) WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

MARCH 30, 1888

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 198—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that the crime of murder was, on or about the Seventeenth day of August, 1887, committed

near the town of Manilla, Crawford County, Iowa, upon the person of Charles Sharpe, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities;

Now, therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities, of the person or persons guilty of said crime; the reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1888.

(Signed) Wm. Larrabee.

By the Governor,

Frank D. Jackson,

Secretary of State.

REMOVING QUARANTINE

April 21, 1888

From MS. Copy of Executive Register, Vol. VIII, p. 222—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1886, a proclamation was issued from this office forbidding the importation of any cattle into this State from the State of Illinois, which proclamation was, on the 21st day of November,

A. D. 1887, modified by an executive order, under which the importation of cattle into this State from the State of Illinois except from that part of Cook County then quarantined against by said State was again permitted; and

Whereas, A proclamation was, on the first day of April, A. D. 1888, issued by the Governor of the State of Illinois, removing all quarantine restrictions then in force in Cook County, such proclamation being based upon the certificate of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, reciting that no case of contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia has been found in any part of Cook County since December, 1887; and

Whereas, the State Veterinary Surgeon of this State recommends that all restrictions upon cattle traffic between the States of Illinois and Iowa be now removed;

Now, therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby make proclamation revoking the proclamation of quarantine of date September 25th, 1886, and do hereby restore the right of free importation of cattle into the State from the State of Illinois and from all parts thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Des Moines this 21st day of April, A. D. 1888.

(Signed) Wm. Larrabee

By the Governor,

(Signed) Frank D. Jackson, Secretary of State.

C. S. Byrkit, Deputy.

OFFERING A REWARD

MAY 23, 1888

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 228—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas I am satisfied that the crime of Arson was committed in the city of Sidney, County of Fremont, Iowa, on the night of May 16th, 1888, upon the Court House of said County of Fremont by some person or persons unknown to the authorities;

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 23d day of May A. D. 1888—Signed.

[WILLIAM LARRABEE.]

OFFERING A REWARD

JULY 18, 1888

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 232—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that the crime of murder was on or about the ninth day of July, 1888, committed near the City of Ottumwa, Wapello County, Iowa, upon the person

of Alice Kelly by some person or persons unknown to the authorities;

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, the reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 18th day of July, A. D. 1888.

(Signed) Wm. Larrabee.

By the Governor,

(Signed) Frank D. Jackson,
Secretary of State.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

October 1, 1888

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 239—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

For the General Election to be held on Tuesday, November 6, 1888. Pursuant to Law, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, it being the sixth day of that

month, of the year 1888, the offices hereinafter named are to be filled, to-wit:

By vote of all the Electors of the State;

The office of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States to be filled by the choice of thirteen electors:

The office of Secretary of State;

The office of Auditor of State;

The office of Treasurer of State;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court;

The office of Attorney-General;

The office of Railroad Commissioner, to be filled by the choice of three electors of the State.

By vote of the electors of each of the Eleven Congressional Districts:

The office of Representative in Congress from each of said districts;

By vote of the Electors of the following Judicial Districts, the office of Judge of the District Court as follows:

In the Seventh Judicial District, by the election of one Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. J. Leffingwell;

In the Eleventh Judicial District, by the election of one Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of D. D. Miracle:

In the Twelfth Judicial District, by the election of one Judge for the full term to succeed Geo. W. Ruddick; and by the election of one Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John B. Cleland;

In the Fourteenth Judicial District, by the election of one Judge for the full term, to succeed Lot Thomas;

In the Fifteenth Judicial District, by the election of one Judge for the full term, to succeed X. F. Loofbourow;

Whereof all electors throughout the State will take due notice, and the Sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State.

Done at Des Moines this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth, and of the State of Iowa the forty-second.

(Signed) Wm. Larrabee.

By the Governor,

Frank D. Jackson, Secretary of State.

C. S. Byrkit, Deputy.

ON THANKSGIVING

November 7, 1888

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 243—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Almighty God in His goodness has preserved and blessed the people of this State through another year. He has recompensed through abundant harvests the toil of the husbandman: He has rewarded the industry of the laborer in the workshop, the factory, and the mine: He has spared us

from pestilence, war, and social discord; He has multiplied schools and churches in our midst: He has strengthened our loyalty to American institutions, and has given growth to the sentiment of liberty, temperance, justice and humanity throughout our land. It behooves us as a people to reverently acknowledge the goodness and mercy of Him who has bestowed upon us these many blessings.

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby appoint and set apart, Thursday, the 29th day of November, 1888, as a day of public Thanksgiving and praise; and I earnestly request our people to suspend their customary labors on that day, and at their places of worship or family altars return thanks to the giver of all good things for the innumerable favors which we have received at His hand.

And I especially enjoin upon those having plenty to remember the poor and unfortunate. Let words of sympathy and deeds of charity be mingled with the rejoicings of the day.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this Seventh day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth, and of the State of Iowa the forty-second.

(Signed) WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

DECEMBER 29, 1888

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 252—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, I am satisfied that the crime of Murder was on or about the 16th day of April, A. D. 1885, committed near the town of Abbott in Hardin County, Iowa, upon the person of Henry Johns, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities, of the person or persons guilty of said crime, the reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this 29th day of December, A. D. 1888.

(Signed) WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

FRANK D. JACKSON,

Secretary of State.

By C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

OFFERING A REWARD

JANUARY 19, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 255—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas I am satisfied that the crime of Murder was on or about the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1888, committed in Center Township, Pottawattamie County, in this State, upon the person of George Hair by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, the reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 19th day of January A. D. 1889.

(Signed) WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor

(Signed) FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

MARCH 22, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 258—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas I am satisfied that on the night of the 9th of March A. D. 1889 the crime of Arson was, by some

person or persons unknown to the Authorities, committed near the town of New Hampton, County of Chickasaw, Iowa, upon two buildings belonging to one J. H. Powers;

Now, therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, the reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 22nd day of March A. D. 1889.

(Signed) Wm. Larrabee.

By the Governor

Frank D. Jackson, Secretary of State.

C. S. Byrkit, Deputy.

REMOVING QUARANTINE

April 6, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 260—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, the State Veterinary Surgeon has informed this department that the causes which led to the establishment of a cattle quarantine against certain States have been removed in some of these States;

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the

State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby revoke all orders and proclamations prohibiting or restricting the importation of cattle into this State except so far as they pertain to the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 6th day of April, A. D. 1889.

(Signed) Wm. Larrabee.

By the Governor

(Signed) Frank D. Jackson

Secretary of State.

By C. S. Byrkit, Deputy.

OFFERING A REWARD

May 13, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 264—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on the night of April 5th, 1889, the crime of Arson was by some person or persons unknown to the Authorities committed on a farm near the city of Keokuk, Iowa, upon two buildings—one residence and one barn—belonging to one H. H. Trimble, now

Therefore I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a

reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, the reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State.

Done at Des Moines this 13th day of May A. D. 1889.

(Signed) Wm. Larrabee.

By the Governor,

(Signed) Frank D. Jackson, Secretary of State.

C. S. Byrkit, Deputy.

ON MEMORIAL DAY

May 18, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 265—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

The thirtieth day of May is by our Statutes made a legal holiday. The G. A. R. Organization will celebrate the day throughout the State by paying tribute to the memory, and decorating the graves, of our dead Soldiers.

In acknowledgment of the blessings secured to the people of the heroism of the Nation's defenders, it is proper for all citizens of the State to join with the surviving soldiers in thus honoring the memory of their departed comrades.

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby urge all of our people to refrain

on that day from their ordinary work, and from all public amusements, and to solemnly observe the day in a manner befitting the occasion.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 18th day of May, A. D., 1889.

(Signed) WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

(Signed) FRANK D. JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

ON THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD

JUNE 3, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 266—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

The hand of Providence has fallen heavily upon our sister State Pennsylvania. The flood which has swept away the city of Johnstown is the greatest disaster that has occurred upon this continent. Thousands of men, women, and children have been whirled into a watery grave, or have perished among the burning wrecks of their former homes. It is not within our power to assuage the unutterable grief of the countless mourned who are bereft of their dearest on Earth. But we can do our part to reduce the great physical suffering which the loss of friends and homes have caused in that sorrow-stricken community.

Iowa is blessed with abundance, and the misfortunes of her people in the past have taught them to be generous and sympathetic. We all remember with gratitude the deeds of brotherly love and charity by which every section of our common country strove to relieve the suffering in our midst when visitations of Providence were upon us;

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby ask the people of the State to make speedy and liberal contribution toward alleviating the distress of their suffering brethren in the East.

Let every organization in the State—Every Church, every school, every lodge, every public and private corporation, proceed at once to take up a collection and let every person respond to the impulse of his better nature and contribute his mite.

Remittances may be made to Hon. V. P. Twombly, Treasurer of State, Des Moines, Iowa, and will be receipted for and promptly forwarded by him to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this 3rd day of June, 1889.

(Signed) Wm. Larrabee.

By the Governor,

(Signed) Frank D. Jackson,
Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

JUNE 17, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 267—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas I am satisfied that on or about the Sixth day of May, 1889, the crime of Arson was committed upon several buildings, in the town of Greenfield, Adair County by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) for the apprehension and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, such reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1889.

(Signed) WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

FRANK D. JACKSON,

Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

JULY 22, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 269—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas the crime of Murder was on or about the 16th day of July, 1889, committed in the township of Elk, County of Clayton, upon the person of John Elkins and Hattie Elkins, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:—

Now, therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of such murder, the said reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this twenty-second day of July A. D. 1889.

(Signed) WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

(Signed) FRANK D. JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

JULY 25, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 270—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas I am satisfied that the crime of Arson was committed on or about the 15th day of June, 1889, in the township of Harrison, County of Mahaska, upon a barn belonging to one W. A. Stephenson, by some person or persons unknown to the Authorities:—

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime; such reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this twenty-fifth day of July A. D. 1889.

(Signed) WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor

(Signed) FRANK D. JACKSON

Secretary of State.

By C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

OFFERING A REWARD

AUGUST 30, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 273—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about the Seventh Day of June, 1889, the crime of Arson was committed upon several buildings in the town of Rock Rapids, Lyon County, by some person or persons unknown to the Authorities:

Now therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, such reward to be paid upon conviction.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 30th day of August, 1889.

WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

SEPTEMBER 25, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 280—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Pursuant to Law, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that at the General Elec-

tion to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, it being the 5th day of that month of the year 1889, the offices hereinafter named are to be filled, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors of the State:

The office of Governor of the State;

The office of Lieutenant Governor;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court for the unexpired term of Joseph R. Reed, said office being now temporarily filled by Josiah Given;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court for the full term;

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction;

The office of Railroad Commissioner.

By vote of the electors of the several Senatorial Districts designated below: The office of Senator in the General Assembly from each of said Districts, to-wit:

The First District, composed of the county of Lee;

The Seventh District, composed of the counties of Page and Fremont;

The Ninth District, composed of the county of Des Moines;

The Tenth District, composed of the counties of Henry and Washington;

The Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Poweshiek and Keokuk;

The Thirteenth District, composed of the county of Wapello;

The Eighteenth District, composed of the counties of Cass and Shelby;

The Twentieth District, composed of the counties of Muscatine and Louisa;

The Twenty-first District, composed of the county of Scott;

The Twenty-second District, composed of the county of Clinton;

The Twenty-ninth District, composed of the county of Jasper;

The Thirtieth District, composed of the county of Polk;

The Thirty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Harrison, Monona, and Crawford;

The Thirty-fifth District, composed of the county of Dubuque;

The Thirty-seventh District, composed of the counties of Wright, Hamilton and Hardin;

The Thirty-eighth District, composed of the counties of Black Hawk and Grundy;

The Forty-second District, composed of the counties of Winneshiek and Howard;

The Forty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Floyd and Chickasaw;

The Forty-fifth District, composed of the counties of Tama and Benton;

The Forty-eighth District, composed of the counties of Carroll, Sac, and Greene;

The Fiftieth District, composed of the counties of Buena Vista, Pocahontas and Humboldt;

The Forty-first District, composed of the counties of Mitchell, Worth and Winnebago, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. H. Sweney.

By vote of the electors of the several Representative Districts:

The office of Representative in the General Assembly, the apportionment being as follows:

For the Thirty-first (Pottawattamie), Thirty-seventh (Polk), Forty-third (Scott), Forty-fifth (Clinton), Forty-eighth (Linn), and Sixty-ninth (Dubuque), Districts, two Representatives each.

For the First (Lee), Second (Van Buren), Third (Davis), Fourth (Appanoose), Fifth (Wayne), Sixth (Decatur), Seventh (Ringgold), Eighth (Taylor), Ninth (Page), Tenth (Fremont), Eleventh (Mills), Twelfth (Montgomery), Thirteenth (Adams), Fourteenth (Union), Fifteenth (Clarke), Sixteenth (Lucas), Seventeenth (Monroe), Eighteenth (Wapello), Nineteenth (Jefferson), Twentieth (Henry), Twenty-first (Des Moines), Twenty-second (Louisa), Twenty-third (Washington), Twenty-fourth (Keokuk), Twenty-fifth (Mahaska), Twenty-sixth (Marion) Twenty-seventh (Warren), Twenty-eighth (Madison), Twenty-ninth (Adair), Thirtieth (Cass), Thirty-second (Harrison), Thirty-third (Shelby), Thirty-fourth (Audubon), Thirty-fifth (Guthrie), Thirty-sixth (Dallas), Thirty-eighth (Jasper), Thirty-ninth (Poweshiek), Fortieth (Iowa), Forty-first (Johnson), Forty-second (Muscatine), Forty-fourth (Cedar), Forty-sixth (Jackson), Forty-seventh (Jones), Forty-ninth (Benton), Fiftieth (Tama), Fifty-first (Marshall), Fifty-second (Story), Fifty-third (Boone), Fifty-fourth (Greene), Fifty-fifth (Carroll), Fifty-sixth (Crawford), Fifty-seventh (Monona), Fifty-eighth (Woodbury), Fifty-ninth (Ida), Sixtieth (Sac), Sixty-first (Calhoun), Sixty-second (Web-

ster), Sixty-third (Hamilton), Sixty-fourth (Hardin), Sixty-fifth (Grundy), Sixty-sixth (Black Hawk), Sixty-seventh (Buchanan), Sixty-eighth (Delaware), Seventieth (Clayton), Seventy-first (Fayette), Seventy-second (Bremer), Seventy-third (Butler), Seventy-fourth (Franklin), Seventy-fifth (Wright), Seventy-sixth (Humboldt), Seventy-seventh (Pocahontas and Clay), Seventy-eighth (Buena Vista), Seventy-ninth (Cherokee), Eightieth (Plymouth) Eighty-first (Sioux), Eighty-second (O'Brien) Eighty-third (Palo Alto, Emmet and Dickinson), Eighty-fourth (Kossuth), Eighty-fifth (Hancock and Winnebago), Eighty-sixth (Cerro Gordo), Eighty-seventh (Floyd), Eighty-eighth (Chickasaw), Eighty-ninth (Allamakee), Ninetieth (Winneshiek), Ninety-first (Howard), Ninety-second (Mitchell), Ninety-third (Worth), and Ninety-fourth (Osceola and Lyon), Districts, one Representative each.

By vote of the electors of the Ninth Judicial District, composed of the county of Polk:

The office of District Judge in said District for the unexpired term of Josiah Given, said office being now temporarily filled by Chas. A. Bishop.

By vote of the electors of the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clayton, Allamakee, Fayette, Winneshiek, Howard and Chickasaw:

The office of District Judge in said District for the unexpired term of C. T. Granger, said office being now temporarily filled by L. E. Fellows.

By vote of the electors of the Seventeenth Judicial District composed of the counties of Tama and Benton:

The office of District Judge in said District for the unex-

pired term of L. G. Kinne, said office being now temporarily filled by Geo. M. Gilchrist.

Whereof, All electors throughout the State will take due notice, and the Sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth, and of the State of Iowa the forty-third.

(Signed) WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor,

(Signed) FRANK D. JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 9, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 287—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

As another year is drawing to its close, it becomes our duty as a people to be again mindful of Him who has crowned it with peace, happiness and plenty. His mercy and goodness have kept from us war and pestilence, have

blessed us with most abundant crops, have multiplied churches and schools and have preserved the security of life and property within our borders.

Now, Therefore, I, Wm. Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa do hereby designate Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1889, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God and I recommend that on that day the people of the State abstain from unnecessary labor, and at their usual places of worship and in their family circle return thanks to the merciful Father of All for the innumerable blessings which we enjoy.

And that every heart may be gladdened, let us not forget the widow and the orphan, the poor and the afflicted.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth, and of the State of Iowa the forty-third.

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

DECEMBER 30, 1889

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 293—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about the sixth day of September, 1889, the crime of arson was committed upon the barn of William Phifer, in the Township of Fairview, Jasper County, Iowa, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities;

Now, therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, such reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 30th day of December, 1889.

(Signed) WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor:

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

JANUARY 27, 1890

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 296—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas I am satisfied that the crime of Arson was committed on or about the 24th and 28th days of August and the 9th day of September, 1889, upon the buildings of D. W. Jones, and on or about the 15th day of September, 1889, upon the buildings occupied by John Tighe in Douglas Township, Montgomery County, Iowa, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities;

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crimes, such reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 27th day of January, 1890.

(Signed) WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor:

FRANK D. JACKSON,

Secretary of State.

By C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

OFFERING A REWARD

JANUARY 28, 1890

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 297—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, I am satisfied that the crime of Arson was committed on or about the 3rd of November, 1889, upon the building known as the First National Bank Block, and on or about the 27th day of November, 1889, upon the building owned by B. L. Richards, in the town of Rock Rapids, Lyon County, Iowa, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities;

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, such reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this 28th day of January, 1890.

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

By the Governor:

FRANK D. JACKSON,

Secretary of State.

By C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

OFFERING A REWARD

FEBRUARY 10, 1890

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 298 — in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, I am satisfied that the crime of Murder was, on or about the 1st day of February, 1890, committed in the city of Clinton, County of Clinton, upon the person of James Rowan; and

Whereas, one James Halinan is charged therewith, and has not yet been arrested;

Now, Therefore, I, William Larrabee, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the said James Halinan.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this tenth day of February, A. D. 1890.

(Signed) WM. LARRABEE.

By the Governor:

FRANK D. JACKSON,

Secretary of State.

GOVERNOR HORACE BOIES

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa from 1890 to 1894, was born near Aurora, Erie County, New York, on December 7, 1827. He was educated in the common schools of New York. In 1844 he journeyed to Wisconsin Territory by way of the Great Lakes. On arriving at Racine he had but seventy-five cents in his pocket. Securing employment on a farm he remained in Wisconsin until 1846. Then he went to Illinois where he lived from 1846 to 1848. In 1848 he returned to Erie County, New York, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In Erie County he practiced law from 1849 to 1867. He was elected to a seat in the Legislature of New York in 1858. Mr. Boies was a Whig in early life, but later he joined the Republican party.

It was in the year 1867 that Mr. Boies came to Iowa. He settled at Waterloo in Blackhawk County, which place has ever since been his home. Here he practiced law and at the same time interested himself somewhat in farming. In 1880 Mr. Boies finding himself out of sympathy with Republican policies joined the Democratic party.

In 1889 Mr. Boies was elected Governor of Iowa by the Democratic party. Two years later he was reëlected to this office. But in 1893 he was defeated in his candidacy for a third term. Since his retirement from the office of Governor Mr. Boies has continued to be influential in the counsels of the Democratic party.

FIRST INAUGURAL

FEBRUARY 27, 1890

From Pamphlet Edition of Address—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City

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Fellow-Citizens, Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The circumstances under which I was elected to the office of Chief Magistrate of my state naturally impress me with an unusual weight of responsibility.

I am not at liberty to regard my election as a purely partisan victory. I recognize the fact that my position is due to the united action of men of different political parties, and assume the duties of the high office to which I have been called, conscious that the people of my state have a right to expect at my hands an administration of their affairs as broad and as liberal as the spirit they have manifested towards me.

Profoundly grateful as I am for the honor so generously bestowed, I will have greater reason still for gratitude if at the end of my term I can feel that no act of mine has weakened the faith or betrayed the confidence of those who have trusted me. As I accept from their hands the symbol of power, and assume the duties it brings, I devoutly pray for wisdom which shall enable me to so perform the great work to which I am called that no hour of my life will be pained with the reflection that I have proved unequal to, or unworthy of, the task assigned me.

The legislature will have for its aid the message of our retiring Governor, whose long and faithful service in the office he has so highly honored and whose thorough familiarity with the wants of the state will entitle his suggestions to most careful consideration and relieve me from obligation to discuss many of the subjects to which he has so ably referred.

Since, however, the executive of the state is necessarily a co-ordinate branch of the law-making power, I will be permitted to suggest that it is more important that her statutes be wise than it is that they be numerous.

It is, in the judgment of many, a misfortune rather than a blessing that we have so many statutory regulations. They believe that too much virtue is ascribed to such enactments and too little to those unwritten laws which, having their source in the very fountains of natural right, pervade all countries and in many instances define, better than statutes can do, the obligations and privileges of men.

I do not wish to suggest that the duties of legislators are light. No greater responsibility is imposed upon man. Upon their wisdom, sagacity, and sense of justice depends the welfare of those for whom they legislate.

If they act wisely, they may build for themselves a monument of fame crowned with the blessings of those they serve. If they fail, they must walk in the shadows of the misfortunes their own hands have wrought.

Important public questions agitate our people; some are of local application, others involve the nation of which we are a part.

BALLOT REFORM

Among these is the question of ballot reform. The safety of a republic necessarily depends upon the intelligence of its electors and the faithful discharge by them of their duties at the polls.

Ignorance, as well as corruption, is incompatible with stability in a government that derives its powers from the people. If any danger threatens the perpetuity of this government, it lies in the fact that, ignoring the question of intelligence, the elective franchise has been extended beyond the limits of reasonable safety.

Our own constitution fixes the distinction between those who are and those who are not entitled to this privilege at the point where the lowest order of rational intelligence in male citizens twenty-one years of age touches the boundary line of helpless idiocy or maniacal delusion.

In localities where the masses are as intelligent as the people of Iowa, even this liberality is not beset with imminent danger, but it forces upon thoughtful minds the necessity for unceasing care in guarding the purity of a franchise that shapes with an iron hand the destiny of our state.

The duty of the elector is plain: by the most sacred of human obligations he is bound to bring to the aid of the government of which he is a member the weight of his unbiased intelligence upon every political issue his vote helps to determine. And yet in countless ways the State is deprived of that which so justly belongs to it. Men go to the polls and deposit their votes in blind obedience to party ties they will not sunder. The empty name of a political organization is too often the embodiment of their faith; and

they follow it, unmindful of constantly changing issues which demand impartial consideration. Self-constituted overseers pursue those who stop to consult their conscience or exercise their reason in the discharge of one of the most important of duties. The strong overcome the weak, employers too often control employes, the rich direct the poor, and all of these rob in a degree the nation and the State of that upon which their safety depends—the deliberate judgment of those who exercise the almost sacred privilege of the elective franchise.

If we could stop here in the enumeration of dangers which flow from a faithless ballot, the situation would not call so loudly for safeguards around the polls.

It is a humiliating fact, and yet one that it is criminal negligence to ignore, that some men are corrupt enough to buy, and others base enough to sell, the noblest birthright of an American citizen.

No duty is more plain than that which demands of the legislative department of every government the enactment of laws which shall to the utmost limit of utility surround the ballot-box with safeguards that will banish from all elections the corrupt use of money and secure to the state the unbiased judgment of each elector. This can, as I believe, be most effectually accomplished through statutes which compel the deposit of a secret ballot, the contents of which can never be made known except by him who deposits it, and then without evidence to corroborate his statement. Such laws put it beyond the power of others to criticize the elector's ballot who desires to keep it secret, and compels those disposed to use money corruptly to rely

upon the uncorroborated word of men base enough to sell their votes.

RAILROADS

Great interest naturally attaches to the subject of rates for railway transportation. In the present depressed condition of prices it is natural that those whose pecuniary interests are affected thereby should demand that these be fixed at the lowest possible point attainable without actual injustice to the carrier.

Prior to our present laws on this subject the purchaser of transportation was at the mercy of railway companies. Their uncontrolled will, however arbitrarily exercised, was a final decree from which there was no appeal and for which there was no redress. The managers were mortals only. They abused their power, as nearly all men do whose pecuniary interests control their sense of right and wrong.

They were not satisfied with remunerative dividends upon the money actually invested in the great enterprise over which they presided, but they watered the stock of their corporations, sold it at prices far below its face value, and then undertook to conduct business on a basis that would return dividends on these imaginary investments. To accomplish this, individual and public rights alike were often sacrificed. Odious discrimination was repeatedly practiced. Towns and cities in one part of the state were favored at the expense of those in other localities, wherever this would operate to the advantage of the railway companies.

The situation compelled submission to existing evils or the adoption of a system which would practically reverse former conditions, and put the control of terms upon which

business should be transacted with these companies into the hands of officers selected by the public.

It was a dangerous power that railway managers wielded when they controlled the situation, and they abused it. Unless judiciously exercised, it might easily become a dangerous power the people have assumed, and care should be taken that no man can justly charge that they have abused it.

It is no wrong to the railway interests of this state that our people desire. They only demand that their own interests shall be fairly treated.

No one overlooks the fact that it is to the railroads we are indebted for the wonderful development of our state or fails to realize that any cause which should cripple them would necessarily react upon great business interests the wants of which they alone can supply. We would never be satisfied with anything less than the most efficient of railway service; this can be furnished by none but first-class roads, substantially built, thoroughly equipped and operated by competent employes.

Upon the perfection of these roads and their equipment, and the skill and care of those who operate them, more than money depends. The lives of a multitude of passengers are constantly confided to their keeping. An army of employes braves the dangers of a business always hazardous, and doubly so on inferior roads.

We cannot go too far in demanding safeguards against accidents on railways. It is a terrible charge, often made, that the danger to life and limb in a business upon which our comfort and prosperity so largely depend is greater than that of soldiers in active service in times of war.

The yearly record of the maimed and dead among those engaged in the operation of railroads is appalling indeed.

It was a worthy tribute to a deserving class when the chief magistrate of this nation called attention to the sufferings of these men and invoked the aid of national law to lessen their dangers.

The better instincts of human nature everywhere will respond to that call, but with it must go a liberality toward the companies that will enable them to pay reasonable dividends on the capital actually invested in their business, supply the best of human devices for the protection of passengers and employes, and pay wages adequate to compensate skilled and faithful workmen; and then they should be required to perform their whole duty to the public. It is no easy task to discover the line of even and exact justice between our people and the railway corporations doing business within this state, but it is not impracticable; and if those who address themselves to this great problem succeed in harmonizing their apparently conflicting, but in fact mutually dependent, interests so that the work of developing the resources of our state shall have the united aid of prosperous business enterprises on all sides, they will receive, as they will deserve, the approbation of just men everywhere.

It is greater facilities for transportation that Iowa most needs. She should help hasten the day when the waters of our great lakes will be turned from their course and made to mingle with those of the mighty rivers that clasp her in their giant arms.

I would not yield for a moment the just prerogative of the state to exercise in the interest of the public a most care-

ful supervision over every mode of transportation within its jurisdiction, but beyond this, in my own judgment, lies a still broader field of duty, a more important work to the people of the great Northwest, of which Iowa is a central figure, if not the imperial head.

Already, in the very infancy of its existence, this section surpasses all others of equal extent in the magnitude of its surplus food productions.

Deprived of reasonable rates of transportation, they are of little value to those whose capital and labor produce them, and without them the commerce of this nation would be largely crippled and many of its great cities would cease to expand, if they did not dwindle into decay.

Who shall grasp this difficult problem and solve it in the interest of all our people? Not he who trusts to the ingenuity of man alone. Not those, I believe, who rely upon law to regulate rates upon a single mode of conveyance that must depend upon private capital, voluntarily invested for its maintenance, but it will be the men who set this nation to work to complete the connecting link of a mighty waterway that shall cut a continent in twain, and open the cheapest of all methods of transportation from the gulf to the sea.

NECESSITY FOR REDISTRICTING THE STATE

The constitution of our state provides that the legislature at each regular session thereof shall fix the ratio of representation, and form into representative districts those counties which are not entitled singly to a representative, so as to apportion the members of the legislature among the

several counties and representative districts according to the number of inhabitants therein.

The census of 1885, upon which the present ratio of representation was established, showed the population of the state to be in round numbers 1,754,000, which should have made the actual ratio for 100 members 17,540.

Instead of adopting this number, the legislature in 1886 enacted that 24,000 should be the ratio of representation, and thereupon proceeded to divide the state into assembly districts. The constitution also provides that any county or district having one-half the number of inhabitants fixed as the ratio of representation shall be entitled to one member, and any county having one-half more than that number shall be entitled to two. No less than sixteen of the districts as then formed contained less than 12,000 inhabitants. Some having but one member had more than 35,000. The last general assembly re-enacted this apportionment and division without change.

I cannot help believing a great error was committed both in the apportionment and division of the state so made. To justify an apportionment upon a basis of 24,000 to a district required a population of 2,400,000 inhabitants. This was more than 600,000 in excess of our actual population. In dividing the state into districts this error grew into an actual wrong. So far as the sixteen districts containing less than half the population fixed by the ratio of representation are concerned, their establishment, in the judgment of many of our people, was a violation of the fundamental law of the state, while the inhabitants of those containing the greater number are certainly deprived of a fair and equal representation in the legislature.

No one can rightfully maintain that one person in one part of the state is entitled to the same representation in the legislature that is accorded to four in other localities, and yet the difference is even greater than this between some of the districts.

Without reference to party affiliations, we cannot too stoutly maintain the necessity for unqualified obedience to the constitution of our state and impartial recognition of the political rights of every one of her citizens. It will be the duty of the present legislature to establish a new ratio of representation and re-district the state. This will undoubtedly be so done as to avoid just criticism in the future.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS

There is much in the common school system of our State of which to boast, and little, perhaps, can be done in the way of legislation to improve its condition.

This, I regret to say, is not the situation of our higher institutions of learning. If they are made to compare favorably with those of sister states, large sums of money must be contributed for their establishment and support.

In 1846 two townships of land were set apart by the general government for the support of a university in Iowa when it should become a state.

The grant was afterward accepted and, if it had been judiciously managed, would have supplied a liberal fund for the support of the institution it was designed to aid; but the lands were sold at an early day and for prices which supply but a meager annual income. To this has been added by

the state a limited endowment, but the permanent funds of the university are wholly insufficient for its support.

The number of students has increased with the growth of the state until the facilities which appropriations thus made have supplied are wholly inadequate for the immediate needs of the school.

It is apparent that further aid must be provided, and the question arises, in what manner and to what extent this ought to be given.

It seems to me in every sense desirable that in addition to such appropriations as may be necessary for immediate investment in building, apparatus, etc., a permanent annual fund, sufficient to supply the reasonable wants of the institution, should be provided. This would enable those in charge to perfect and carry out plans for the development of the school in everything essential to its usefulness, with an accurate knowledge of what could be relied on to meet the outlay.

If we would make the university what it should be—if we would place it relatively among the institutions of learning in this country where Iowa stands among the states of this union—we must adopt a liberal policy in the way of appropriations, and supply a permanent income therefor, so that proper plans for the improvement of the school can be adopted and carried forward in a business way.

A like condition exists in the normal school at Cedar Falls. This institution is wholly dependent upon temporary appropriations for means to perpetuate its existence. The last of these was only designed to supply its wants until the meeting of another legislature.

The same reasons exist here for a permanent fund that have been referred to in the case of the university. Ordinary business principles demand reasonable certainty as to means in carrying forward any enterprise that requires the use of considerable capital, and the schools of our state are no exception to this rule.

The appropriation for the normal school should not only be made in the form of a permanent endowment, but it too should be liberal, so as to make the school what it was designed to be—a source from which superior teachers of both sexes are to be supplied for our common schools. Besides this, as fast as the state is able to bear the expense, other schools of the same character should be established and liberally endowed in different parts of the state.

Every appropriation of this character will be returned to the great mass of our people in that which is more valuable than gold.

It should also be provided by law that a graduate's diploma from a normal school shall in all cases be equivalent to a first-class certificate from a county superintendent of schools, with discretionary power in the faculty to make it equivalent to those issued by the state board of examiners, whenever in the opinion of the members thereof the graduate is entitled thereto under the law.

This would be a just recognition of the efficiency of the school itself and a deserved remuneration of those who perform the labor necessary to complete the course required of students.

PHARMACISTS

Serious complaint is made by the pharmacists of the state against many of the provisions of our statute regulating the conduct of their business. It can scarcely be denied that these complaints in some particulars are well founded.

Personally I can see little excuse and no justification for the great bulk of the provisions of this law, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. If it is necessary that such sales be made, those whose duty it becomes to transact the business are entitled to gentlemanly treatment, at least, from the public they serve. This they certainly do not receive under the provisions of this statute. Every section of it is framed upon the theory that these men as a class are unworthy the confidence of their neighbors; and before they can transact a necessary and lawful business, they are subjected to legal restrictions unknown to any other trade, and unnecessarily humiliating to every person engaged in it.

The state of Iowa owes it to herself and to those of her citizens who are required to handle alcoholic stimulants for necessary purposes, to put this business upon a reputable basis before the law, or abolish it at once and forever.

PROHIBITION AND LOCAL OPTION

Among questions of local interest, none so stir the minds of our people as those which relate to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

No one underrates the consequences of intemperance. All concede the propriety of legislation to minimize, as far as practicable, its evils, but an irreconcilable difference of

opinion exists whenever we undertake to determine what that legislation shall be. This naturally, and almost necessarily, arises from the mixed character of our population—the disparity in our education and customs, and in our views as to the legitimate exercise of legislative control over social habits that do not directly invade either public or private rights.

In considering this question we cannot rightfully shut our eyes to the fact that a considerable portion of our population have been taught from infancy to believe that the moderate use of malt and vinous liquors at least is not criminal, but instead thereof that it is actually beneficial.

It is needless to expect that a criminal statute, however armed with penalties for its violation, will change such convictions. If it were capable of controlling the habits of these people, the power which would subjugate their will would be force alone, and the same force as that which awes into submission the subjects of every despotism on the face of the globe. It would be a degree of force that engenders fear—not love, not even respect for the law nor the government that enacted it.

Of all the means ever employed to improve the morals of men that of excessive punishment is the least effective. No patriot ever lived that drew the inspiration of his love of country from fines or imprisonment inflicted by the government he served.

Weak almost to stupidity is the ruler who covers the land he governs with a network of criminal laws into which his subjects are constantly stumbling. We cannot think alike. For some inscrutable reason society everywhere is

divided into classes. Habits which are pleasant to one are distasteful to another. Christianity itself has its votaries and its foes. Why then should we expect to compel uniformity of sentiment on this subject?

If practical experiment was necessary to demonstrate the workings of this law, we have had it. No statute was ever supplied with better facilities for its enforcement or armed with more excessive penalties for its violation, considering the nature of the acts prohibited; and yet with all its terrors, with every branch of the state government in the hands of its friends, it has lain limp and lifeless, ignored, disregarded and despised in most of the large cities of the state from the day of its birth to the present time.

The friends of the law ignore the real situation and assume too much. They exaggerate the extent of intemperate habits among our people before its enactment and equally so the diminution of such habits since it became operative.

It is incapable of demonstration, except upon naked assumption that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in Iowa has diminished since the law took effect. It is a patent fact known to every one who has taken the pains to inform himself that in many of our cities, containing as they do a large fraction of our population, the only effect of the law has been to relieve the traffic in these liquors from legal restraint of every kind.

It is equally notorious that in the large cities of the state where the open saloon has been closed, a secret traffic sufficient to supply all the wants of the trade has immediately followed.

It must be apparent to unbiased minds that, in these localities at least, the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage has not been diminished by our prohibitory law, but instead thereof that it has been greatly increased, if want of legal restraint of any kind will produce that effect.

It is equally plain that a local option law will supply for all localities where our prohibitory law is now enforced precisely the same protection from the evils of this trade that they now enjoy, while it would give to localities where the present law is ignored a practicable method of controlling a traffic that all admit should be put under legal restraint of some kind.

I cannot agree with those who argue that it is better that this business should be conducted in violation of law than that it be conducted in pursuance thereof.

Through the aid of proper legislation the character of the commodities disposed of, the fitness of men who are permitted to engage in the business, and the class of persons to whom sales shall not be made can all be regulated and largely controlled, while the illicit traffic is open to the vilest of men for the sale of the most adulterated of liquids to every class of human beings that can be induced to buy.

There is not a large city in the world in which the demand for intoxicating liquors as a beverage is not supplied by either a legalized or illicit traffic therein, nor has there been, or will there be, such a city; and we must determine for ourselves whether this traffic in our own cities shall be put under such practicable legal restraint as is within our power, or be conducted outside of and in violation of all law, because we aim to accomplish more than is possible.

It is no argument in favor of this law that the courts have held it to be constitutional. Not one wrong of the British parliament or English king that led our forefathers into open rebellion against their government, and justified, in their opinion, a resort to the last and final arbitrament of men could have been impeached in the courts of England, because it was beyond the constitutional power of the government to inflict it.

In my own judgment the chief obstacle to the enforcement of this law lies in the fact that in and of itself it is a cruel violation of one of the most valued of human rights. By that act Iowa stands convicted of first making the business of the brewer and wine-maker legal, of watching, without warning, the expansion of their business within her borders until millions upon millions of the capital of her citizens had been invested therein, and then coldly wiping it out without one effort to compensate those who were ruined thereby.

We need not strive to console our consciences with the belief that this property has been turned into other and more useful channels. The simple truth is that wherever the law has been enforced its owners have been impoverished; and if anything has been saved from the wreck, it is the merest mite of its former value.

Ignoring at this time the question of whether or not the moral or material welfare of the state as a whole is being advanced by this law—a question upon which its friends and enemies take precisely opposite views—conceding all that is claimed for it in localities where it is enforced, and recognizing the evils of an unrestrained traffic in intoxicat-

ing liquors where it is not enforced, have we statesmen upon both sides of this controversy that can impartially consider the necessity of the situation?

If we have, they will find a middle ground between the extremes of opinion on this subject. They will leave to every locality in Iowa that desires it the present prohibitory law or its equivalent. They will force it upon no city or town where public sentiment rejects it. They will recognize the self-evident truth that a law which is entirely efficient for the control of this traffic in the rural districts of the state is wholly inadequate for that purpose in its great cities.

They will concede the right of self-government to citizens capable of deciding for themselves what is best for their own localities, and deny to people in one section of the state the power to determine what regulations shall control those of another, in whose affairs they have no rightful interest, and with whose circumstances and needs they are necessarily unacquainted.

They will look beyond mere questions of sentiment into the realms of practical business life, and observe the naked truth that a vast majority of the inhabitants of the civilized world are opposed to prohibitory laws upon principles that furnish no justification for the intemperate use of alcoholic stimulants.

They will realize that states to be prosperous must be governed by laws in accord with the judgment of the masses of men, and not by those that are opposed thereto.

But beyond all theories there is to my mind a more weighty reason still for a radical change in our prohibitory

laws. The electors of the state, under circumstances that leave no room for doubt as to their meaning, have expressed their wishes in this respect.

It is impossible to read the platforms of the respective parties, the letters of acceptance of their candidates for governor, and remember the discussions that followed, without reaching the conclusion that no political issue was ever more clearly defined, more thoroughly discussed, or better understood by the masses than that relating to this question in the campaign which preceded our last election.

To shut our eyes to this glaring truth is nothing less than a denial of ordinary intelligence on the part of those who cast their ballots on that occasion.

I am the keeper of no man's conscience except my own. Others may believe they have a higher duty to perform in this matter than any they owe the majority whose clearly expressed will they are willing to ignore.

They should not, however, mislead themselves into the belief that the people of Iowa have not, through the only medium known to our institutions for settling political issues, passed judgment on this.

Nor do I want the scope or effect of this judgment misunderstood. They have not undertaken to deprive any locality in the state where public sentiment upholds it, of our present prohibitory law or its equivalent. They have simply declared that each city, town and township shall have the right to determine for itself whether it will be governed by prohibitory laws or by a carefully guarded license law, the minimum fee for which shall be $500, to be paid into the county treasury, with power in the municipalities to

increase this fee for their own benefit. Those who believe in this decision, and feel it their duty to respect it, cannot rightfully depart from the letter of that decision as it was made. The license law, if any, which is to supersede prohibition must be all that has been promised. We cannot make the fee less, or provide one fee for the sale of one kind of alcoholic stimulants and another for others, without departing from the only plan which has received the approval of a majority of the people of the State.

We are bound in honor to furnish for localities adopting it a most carefully guarded license law.

The greatest care should be exercised to take the traffic out of the hands of immoral and irresponsible parties. Every safeguard possible should be thrown around those who are in this respect legitimate subjects of legal control. A willful sale to a minor or drunkard should be cause for revoking a license. Proprietors should be required to furnish in some form adequate security for the payment of all judgments, either criminal or civil, that may be obtained against them for any act done in the line of their business.

Drunkenness should be punished as a crime, and the habitual drunkard should be taken in charge by the State, tried by a commission and, if found guilty, sent to an asylum and kept there until cured. He has no more right to be at large than the lunatic, for he is such when intoxicated; and when it is made known to him that he is to be treated by the law as he should be, and not by a vitiated public sentiment as he never ought to be, there will be fewer homes wrecked by dissolute men than now.

What Iowa needs is practical legislation on this subject,

legislation that is broad enough to meet the views of more than a single class, that is liberal enough to command the respect of all her people, that is generous enough to invite to her borders every class of respectable persons, that is just enough to protect the person and property of every one of her citizens, and wise enough to exercise a practical control over a traffic that to-day is unrestrained in most of her centers of population.

He who strives for this is not the foe of temperance, but is the friend of a state too grand in its natural advantages, too broad in the diversity of its interests, too widely at variance in the education, habits and customs of its people to be appropriated by any single class or sect.

THE TARIFF

Among the prerogatives of sovereignty is the conceded right to exact from each citizen his just proportion of the expense of maintaining the government that protects him.

In theory the problem of just taxation is simple, in practice most difficult. No system has yet been devised that distributes its burdens with impartial hands.

Thousands of people in our own State pay taxes on property they do not own; thousands of others fail to pay on that they do own.

Questions of increasing difficulty arise as we extend the field of inquiry. National as well as State governments must be supported by taxation. Not a dollar enters a public treasury that is not in some manner withdrawn from the substance of the people. No matter under what system it is collected—by what name that system is called—it is in

fact a tax which the government exacts from its subjects on the theory that it is necessary for its own support.

If levied in the form of a direct tax that is paid to a collector, all realize when they pay it that they have contributed that much for public use.

If collected in the form of customs or a tariff, levied on imported goods we are compelled to buy, we can readily understand that the amount of this tariff is a tax which we pay for the use of the government in the enhanced price of the goods we purchase.

If by reason of this tariff, which increases the cost of imported goods, home manufacturers are enabled to exact a like price for like products on which no duty is paid, it is plain we pay in the increased price of these goods not a tax for public use, but a contribution to the manufacturer, which he appropriates to his own use.

Any system of taxation, the effect of which is to take from one class and give to another, is necessarily a partial and unequal distribution of public burdens.

If such a system is necessary because none can be devised that is absolutely fair to all classes, it is apparent its inequalities should be confined to the lowest practical limit. This can be done by confining its operation to the one purpose of raising absolutely necessary revenue, and in no other way.

It is probably true that the burdens of an exorbitant protective tariff fall more heavily upon Iowa than upon most of her sister States.

Such a tariff is necessarily in conflict with the best interests of the one great industry which is the chief hope and sustenance of her people.

It increases the cost of nearly everything we buy and diminishes the price of almost everything we sell. It obstructs our own ports against the importation of products we are compelled to use, and foreign ports against those we produce and must send abroad.

It levies tribute upon a business in the throes of adversity for the benefit of another that produces millionaires by the thousand.

We denounce as a conspiracy a combination between a few men to increase by artificial means the cost of even the least of our necessaries, and encourage by national law a vast monopoly that defies the laws of trade and regulates in its own interest the price of nearly everything we are compelled to buy.

We have followed this delusion of a protective tariff with the blind faith of a devotee, listening to the most deceptive of arguments, believing in the most patent of fallacies.

We have been willing to believe we could enrich our workmen by making millionaires of their employers, that we could increase the farmer's profits by a system of legislation that clogs the outlets for his surplus products, which must go abroad or smother the market we would nourish.

We have often been clay in the potter's hands, molded to suit his selfish will, until with granaries overflowing, with flocks and herds that man can scarcely number, we are still poor, because by artificial means the profits of our own great industry have been depressed below their normal condition, that those of another might be elevated above its own.

And yet, in the light of all our experience, we are confronted by a national policy for which we are as much responsible as any one, which is draining the national

treasury by extravagant expenditures that a war tariff may be maintained in times of peace; which threatens to remove the tax on the worst of luxuries that it may be retained on the greatest of necessities.

It is true we can only protest against this policy, but it is time to at least do this.

Let it be understood that the people of this state demand cheap clothing, cheap fuel, cheap implements of labor—in short, cheap necessaries; that they are not interested in cheap whisky or tobacco, and that if compelled to take the latter cheap and the former dear, they will surely resent the injury, and our labor will not be in vain.

There are some things Iowa's public officers owe to her, others that she owes to herself.

She is entitled to the most faithful, most economical, most painstaking administration of all her affairs. If one servant of hers omits his duty in this respect, he deserves nothing but her scorn.

For her own good name she is bound to be absolutely fair and just to each one of her subjects; to foster education with a liberal hand; to honor her old soldiers and perpetuate their memories; to care for her unfortunates; and finally, to encourage by all just means in her power every one of the great industries which are the hope and dependence of her people.

If true to herself, if liberal in her statutory enactments and just in their application, no state in this union has a brighter future. If she falls short of that for which nature designed her, the blame therefor will rightfully descend upon those who make and administer her laws.

[Horace Boies]

FIRST BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 12, 1892

From Pamphlet Edition of Message—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City

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Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

A provision in the constitution of our state directs that "the Governor shall convey to the General Assembly information concerning the condition of the State and recommend such legislation as he deems expedient."

In discharging this duty it is my pleasant privilege to say that at no time in the history of Iowa have her people been blessed with more general prosperity than they now enjoy.

In each of the years composing the last biennial period we have been favored with abundant crops, while in one of these some of our sister States were sufferers from storms and drouths that greatly lessened the productions of their farms and made those of ours the more valuable, while in the other, great national calamities of the same character in some of the foreign countries have stimulated the markets of the world for the chief products of the labor of our people, with which we are blessed in the greatest of abundance.

Every form of industry, every branch of business, has felt the influence of conditions so favorable to us.

With increased prices for the products of our farms has come a substantial advance in the market value of the agricultural lands of our State. A marked impetus has been

given to the upbuilding of our cities and towns. An era of prosperity has come to our manufacturing and mining industries. Our lines of railway have felt the influence of better prices for the great staples we are able to send abroad, and wherever we turn, in every branch of industry, trade or profession in which our people are engaged, are to be seen unmistakable evidences of the general prosperity with which we are blessed.

To this has been added a period of general good health, and we have been saved from great public calamities of every kind.

Turning from this highly satisfactory consideration of the great industries of Iowa and the physical condition of her people to their mental and moral welfare, we have no less cause for gratitude.

There is no State in this Union that can boast a more efficient system of public schools, more numerous compared with the number of its people, or more liberally supported institutions for the higher education of its youth, or a more diversified and better sustained system of religious training than we enjoy.

FINANCES

We entered upon the last biennial period July 1, 1889, with a state debt of $39,388.33. The last of the outstanding warrants were called April 22, 1890.

The receipts of the treasury during that period were as follows:

From counties	$3,120,287.96
From insurance companies	174,610.36

From state officers (fees)	$ 78,760.19
From telephone and telegraph companies	39,680.81
From miscellaneous sources	76,178.15
Transfers from temporary school-fund	30,957.31
Balance from last report	5,181.67
Total	$3,544,961.39

The disbursements during the same period were as follows:

State Auditor's warrants redeemed	$3,049,472.44
Interest paid on warrants	7,430.00
Cash balance on hand at close of biennial period	488,058.95
Total	$3,544,961.39

There were outstanding warrants drawn upon the treasury at that time amounting in the aggregate to	$ 33,960.42
Leaving an actual surplus of	454,098.58
The total amount of special appropriations made by the last Legislature aggregated	852,737.97
Of the amount so appropriated there remained unpaid at the commencement of the present biennial period, July 1, 1891	404,807.34
The Auditor's estimate of receipts for the present period commencing July 1, 1891, and ending July 1, 1893, is	3,064,240.00
And his estimate of expenditures to meet general appropriations or those provided for by general statutes	2,628,420.00

Leaving to be expended for special appropriations during the present period, including surplus in the treasury over and above unpaid appropriations at the commencement thereof..... $ 553,962.25

It will be remembered that during all of the last biennial period the state tax was collected upon a levy of two and one-half mills upon the dollar of assessed value of taxable property, while the revenues of the present and following years will be collected upon a levy of two mills, which accounts for the lessened sum that can be used for special appropriations.

ESTIMATES FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Turning to the recommendations of those in charge of our State institutions and the Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition, we find that the total amount of special appropriations asked for is $1,802,950.00.

For the better understanding of the Legislature, I have caused to be prepared and submit herewith an abstract of the reports of those in charge of, or connected with, the several State institutions, showing in as condensed form as practicable the number provided for in each, the receipts and disbursements thereof, and the special appropriations recommended.

It is hardly necessary for me to suggest that appropriations made by you should be kept within the revenues of the State. We cannot afford to leave upon the shoulders of those who now administer the affairs of the State the odium

of having involved it in debt for some future administration to take care of

If Iowa ever was or ever will be able to pay her bills as they accrue, she is in that condition now, and no makeshift of any kind or form should be resorted to to postpone any one of these for any period of time whatever.

The fact that special appropriations recommended for the present biennial period exceed by more than three times all that the State will have to give, unless our tax levy is largely increased, leads me to believe there is a radical and almost inexcusable defect in our present system of estimates on which legislators must largely rely in determining what special appropriations ought to be made.

It is concededly impracticable for members in the brief time allotted them during a session of the Legislature to become sufficiently familiar with the facts to form an intelligent opinion based upon personal knowledge of their own duty in this respect.

It follows that some plan of furnishing this information is a simple necessity.

We have undertaken to provide this by requiring biennial reports by State officers and estimates of needed appropriations by those under whose care our State institutions are placed.

By this plan the trustees and each superintendent of these institutions practically, if not literally, present the claims of the single object of their own immediate care and thus it is sought to furnish the executive and legislative departments of the State government with information on which

they must chiefly rely in the discharge of one of their most important duties.

But those who prepare these estimates lack much of the information necessary to enable them to form a reasonably correct opinion upon matters they are required to expound for the enlightenment of others.

They are comparatively ignorant of the extent of the revenues of the State that can be applied to appropriations such as they recommend, and totally so of the wants of the numerous institutions other than those they represent, that must be supported from the same general fund.

It is not surprising, therefore, that we find this Legislature asked to appropriate more than a million and a quarter dollars in excess of the revenues of the State that can be applied to such purposes.

It does not require reflection to enable us to determine that no business man would undertake to conduct his affairs upon such imperfect and unreliable information.

A still worse feature of this plan is found in the fact that these reports and estimates are usually, and perhaps necessarily, supplemented by a lobby in the interest of each of the State institutions, by which members are constantly urged to make liberal appropriations for the institution represented by each particular lobby.

And in the midst of this multitude of demands, with no practical knowledge to guide it, the Legislature is required to enter upon the work of distributing the surplus revenues of the State among objects justly entitled each to its fair share of that which the people are able to give.

BOARDS OF TRUSTEES

We have in Iowa of educational, eleemosynary and reformatory institutions, which are governed by separate boards of trustees, no less than thirteen in number, and to fill these boards requires seventy-four members.

Leaving out the educational, we still have ten of the others controlled by separate boards composed of forty-six members in the aggregate, or an average of 4.6 each.

After all this machinery has been constructed and put together and set in motion with its attendant expense to the State there is but one thing possible to be done, and that is for each of these separate boards to employ some one to take practical charge of the institution it represents and substantially manage its affairs.

To pay these trustees, of the ten institutions referred to, cost the State during the last biennial period $17,499.20, and to this may be added the expense of the Visiting Committee to the insane hospitals aggregating, with the expense of the trustees, $20,843.92.

I cannot conceive of any real necessity for these separate and independent boards of trustees.

It seems to me that a single board, composed of five or six members at most, representing all of these institutions and absolutely impartial as between them would be better prepared to manage their affairs, so far as trustees can do so, with intelligence and economy than can separate boards for each. And such a board would be able to furnish estimates of the wants of these institutions, based upon an intelligent understanding of the probable revenues of the State and the actual necessities of the institutions, that would be of prac-

tical aid to the Legislature in preparing its appropriation bills.

I am not unmindful of the fact that many who advocate the establishment of State boards of this character believe they should be organized in addition to separate boards of trustees for the several institutions they are expected to visit, and that their duties so far as they effect the management of such institutions should be largely, if not wholly, advisory.

If this theory shall best accord with the judgment of members of this body, I beg leave to suggest that it ought to be so modified as to give to the State board, if organized, power to discharge or transfer as it deems best inmates from the charitable and reformatory institutions of the State, and so as to require of the State board biennial estimates of appropriations necessary for the institutions under its care based upon probable revenues of the State.

I think too if such a board is organized it should perform the duties of all our visiting committees; that the membership of the several boards of trustees as they now exist should be largely diminished so that the expense of managing our State institutions shall not be increased.

I have thus far spoken of these institutions in the aggregate. I want now to direct your attention to certain classes of the same.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

I do not believe our educational institutions should be managed by the same board that ought to conduct the affairs of those of a charitable or penal character.

One class should be expanded as much as possible, the other contracted as far as practicable.

The schools that are aided by the State should be put upon a permanent basis. Their revenues should be made reasonably certain. They should not be required to beg from year to year for the means of subsistence.

It is in my judgment the plain duty of this Legislature to provide for the annual levy of a special tax, the proceeds to be devoted to the maintenance of our State University, Agricultural College and Normal School in such proportions as is just to each; and this being done, those in charge of each of these institutions should understand that they must conduct the same upon a plan to bring its expenditures within its revenues.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

It is recommended by the Visiting Committee, Trustees and Superintendents of our Hospitals for the Insane, that we immediately complete the one located at Clarinda and commence the construction of another in the northwestern part of the State.

As at present advised I cannot concur in this recommendation.

It is to me a matter of grave doubt whether our present plan of caring for the chronic and harmless insane is the best that can be devised, when considered from the standpoint of expense to the State, or its effect upon the welfare of the unfortunate beings for whom it has been arranged.

We now have three large State hospitals, two completed and the third well under way. Those that are completed have already cost the State an average of nearly a million of dollars each, and this Legislature is asked for additional

special appropriations amounting to $152,500.00 for the two that are completed and $311,100.00 for that which is yet unfinished.

Reckoning interest on the investment in these institutions, biennial appropriations required for necessary repairs, and the support fund annually disbursed by the State, it costs more than twenty dollars a month to maintain each inmate provided for therein over and above everything that is derived from his or her labor.

They are designed to accommodate when completed about eight hundred patients each.

Of these it is estimated by those competent to judge that fifty per cent. under favorable circumstances could be induced to earn their own support.

It seems to me impossible for any one to manage such large numbers of these people, assembled in one body and practically under the control of one man, so as to make their labor of any great value to the State. That it has not been in the past is demonstrated by the fact that the amount annually required for the support fund of these institutions is more than it would cost to maintain on private account, in any of the country districts of this State, an equal number of adult boarders, saying nothing of the fact that the State provides furnished buildings free of rent.

If we complete the system of hospitals and fill them as recommended it will entail an annual expense upon the State, counting interest on the capital invested, of not less than $768,000.00 or more than a million and a half for each biennial period, a sum equal to about one-half the entire revenues of the State, and still our work will be incomplete for

we must build more of these hospitals as the number of insane increase.

If it is necessary in order to provide comfortable support for these unfortunates that the State should bear this burden few of our people will complain, and none ought to complain.

But facing such a condition it is the plain duty of the Legislature to carefully enquire whether it is in fact necessary.

To aid us upon this point we are happily able to avail ourselves of the light to be gathered from twenty years of experience by our neighboring State of Wisconsin under what is there termed "The County Hospital System" for the care of its chronic and harmless insane.

This should not be confounded with the poor house system prevalent to some extent in our own State.

Instead thereof it is a system under the control of a State board, composed of five members, whose duty among others it is made to see that one member at least visits these hospitals as often as once in three months and as much oftener as they deem necessary, and it is clothed by law with a practical control over the management of these hospitals.

The last biennial report of this board was made at the close of 1890, twenty years after it was created, and at that time a majority of the members were the same men originally appointed.

The State then had three asylums constructed, as I understand, substantially after the plan of our own, in which thirteen hundred and ninety patients were cared for, and twenty county asylums in which seventeen hundred and sixteen of their chronic insane were provided for.

It is stated in this report that the average cost of maintaining inmates in these smaller asylums is less than one-half the cost in the state asylums, and by actual figures taken from the reports of those in charge it is shown that the average cost per capita of their maintenance during 1889 was $1.69 per week, and for 1890, $1.74, or about $7.00 per month.

It is said that this great economy has not been purchased at the expense of humanity, but on the contrary that patients are given greater liberty, are more constantly employed and more generally improved, both mentally and physically, than are those confined in their State asylums.

I cannot avoid the conclusion that the Legislature should, if it desires further information than that furnished by the printed reports of their board of control, at once appoint a committee composed of intelligent men who have no preconceived opinions to warp their judgment, and send it to Wisconsin to thoroughly investigate its plan of caring for its chronic insane, with instructions to report the facts as they find them, with their conclusion as to the relative merits of the two systems of caring for this class of these unfortunates.

By prompt action this can be done in season to enable it to take such action as may be deemed necessary for the proper care of those now outside the hospitals of the State.

Through answers to a circular letter addressed to the auditors of the several counties I learn that these now number eight hundred and three, of whom sixty-six are private patients maintained without public expense, while many of the others are provided for in the poor houses of several of the counties.

That some different provision for the care of those thus provided for should be made as early as practicable is apparent, but that it should be made with a view to the reduction of expense as far as is consistent with the dictates of humanity, is also imperative.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

At the close of the last biennial period there were four hundred and one boys in the School at Eldora and one hundred and seventeen girls at Mitchellville.

Applications for the release of children from these schools are constantly being made to the Governor by parents and guardians and often by those who are entirely qualified to care for their own.

It was my first impression that in every case where the cause of commitment was incorrigibility such requests ought to be granted.

This seemed to me due the parents whose natural right it is to control their own children, enjoy their society and the fruits of their labor, and equally due the State because of the lessened expense that results from the discharge of any one of these inmates. But I was told by those in charge of the schools that under their rules a child, if perfect in deportment, could earn his way out in little more than a year from the time of commitment, and if they were led to believe they could be discharged through executive clemency the discipline of the schools would be greatly impaired.

Through the courtesy of the superintendents I learn that the inmates now at Eldora have been confined as follows:

One more than nine years.
Five over eight and less than nine years.
Nine over seven and less than eight years.
Ten over six and less than seven years.
Twenty-three over five and less than six years.
Forty-four over four and less than five years.
Forty-three over three and less than four years.
Seventy-one over two and less than three years.
Eighty-nine over one and less than two years.
Ninety-four less than one year.

Of the four hundred and one boys confined at Eldora two hundred and twenty were committed on the charge of incorrigibility, thirty-eight for vagrancy and one hundred and forty-three for a violation of some one of the penal laws of the State.

One hundred and twenty-four are confined in the school for girls at Mitchellville and have been detained as follows:

One over eight years.
Three over seven and less than eight years.
Five over six and less than seven years.
Ten over five and less than six years.
Eight over four and less than five years.
Fifteen over three and less than four years.
Twenty-nine over two and less than three years.
Thirty-one over one and less than two years.
Twenty-one less than one year.

Of these seventy-one were committed as incorrigible, five for vagrancy, and the remainder, forty-eight in number, for criminal offenses. I have classed those committed for vagrancy as among the number who were committed for offenses which do not amount to a violation of penal statutes

because I think a vagrant child is not on that account alone a criminal.

It is said by those in charge of these schools, that inquiry often develops the fact that inmates committed for incorrigibility and vagrancy were actually guilty of a violation of criminal laws, but were committed on charges of this character to avoid the odium of the crimes of which they were in fact guilty.

It is, however, as a general rule true, that the offenses of which these children are guilty are of a petty nature. So slight indeed, that if they were adults the extreme penalty which could be imposed would be a fine of $100.00 and thirty days' confinement in jail, and even this, if inflicted to the full extent of the law upon mature men and women for many of the offenses for which these children are confined, would be deemed an unreasonable punishment.

It is to my mind a question of gravest doubt whether a radical change ought not to be made in the present methods of sentencing these children, and also in the rules of the schools providing for their release.

I am satisfied beyond doubt that in many instances parents and guardians take advantage of the law as at present administered, and send children to these institutions for the simple purpose of being relieved of the care and expense of their support, often, I have no doubt, honestly believing that they are proper places in which to rear and educate a child.

For this the State is largely responsible. It has as much as possible undertaken to conceal their real character by relieving them, even in name, of everything that would

tend to characterize them as penal in their nature and by giving them the apparent position of educational institutions maintained at public expense.

I believe this to be wrong. Parents and children alike should understand that these are places provided for vicious children alone. That to be sent there is a disgrace both to the child and his family. That while there his surroundings are necessarily bad. That barring his teachers and attendants his associates belong always to the vicious and often to the criminal classes.

I do not believe any child should be sent to these schools simply because he is incorrigible.

I have found as a rule upon inquiry of parents who have caused their children to be so confined on this charge that the child's real offense consisted in his playing truant when sent to school or that he would run away from home and mingle, as they express it, with "bad boys" or "bad girls." They seem to have labored under the delusion that if sent to one of these places their associates would be "good boys" or "good girls," while the truth is that there is not a place in all the State outside of these schools where any boy or girl could find one-tenth as many vicious children assembled together. All familiar with the management of these institutions will readily concede the devotion of officers and teachers to the work assigned them, and yet in spite of everything possible to be done these places are prisons instead of schools, from which nearly every inmate yearns to be released with all the intensity of childish desire.

I would change the law so that no child could be sent to one of these institutions until he had violated a penal

statute of the State. I would make it the duty of the court by which he was sentenced to distinctly state in its judgment the precise offense of which he is guilty.

In all cases of first offense I would require the court to fix a time beyond which the child could not be confined and I would give a most liberal discount from this for good conduct.

So far as present inmates are concerned in every case where they are committed for incorrigibility I would require their discharge upon application of respectable parents or guardians.

If it is necessary that the State shall provide a place for the confinement of children who are simply disobedient or mischievious (a proposition I am not willing to concede), let it be done in some way to keep them from constant intercourse with those who have already become criminals.

ORPHANS' HOME

There were on the 1st of January four hundred and twenty-six inmates of both sexes in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children at Davenport. Of these two hundred and fifty-five are boys and one hundred and seventy-one girls. Of the boys one hundred and two are between the ages of two and ten years, thirty-nine between ten and eleven, thirty-four between eleven and twelve, twenty-eight between twelve and thirteen, thirty between thirteen and fourteen and twenty-two between fourteen and fifteen. Of the girls sixty-three are between two and ten years of age, eleven between ten and eleven, seventeen between eleven and twelve, twenty-three between

twelve and thirteen, twenty-three between thirteen and fourteen, eighteen between fourteen and fifteen and sixteen between fifteen and sixteen.

The institution is admirably managed in every respect and everything is being done for the welfare of these children that can be done in such a place.

Still I believe it a great misfortune to a child to be compelled to remain in a charitable institution of any kind after it is old enough to comprehend its dependence, and while the character and habits of the future man or woman are being formed.

Above everything else it is important to those who are to commence life without aid from friends that they be taught habits of industry and become thoroughly imbued with a spirit of self-reliance.

To grow into manhood or womanhood with the consciousness that they are public charges provided for by the charity of the State is to my mind a life-long calamity to every child that is compelled to do so.

I believe the State should immediately adopt measures to put as many of these children in respectable homes in Iowa as can reasonably be secured for them.

It seems to me much could be done in this direction at small expense to the State by some judicious system of bringing to the notice of the people thereof the number, age, nativity, condition of health, education, etc., etc., of the inmates from which those desiring to adopt or otherwise assume the charge and care of a child or children could choose.

The officers of the Home could be empowered to enter

into contracts for the benefit of those apprenticed by which such advantages as were thought reasonable could be guaranteed the child, including educational privileges and an agreed compensation to be paid on his or her arrival at the age of majority, and to look carefully into the character, habits and circumstances of all who propose to adopt or receive into their custody as apprentices any of the inmates of the Home.

Money spent in this way would, I am sure, be more profitably invested both for the children and the State than in building additional accommodations for them at the Home.

In what I have said of the institutions particularly referred to I do not wish to be understood as criticizing the management thereof so far as those in charge are concerned.

Conceding the correctness of the general plan upon which all our state institutions are conducted I do not see how their management could be improved.

The error, in my judgment lies in the fact that the system adopted looks to the expansion of every one of these institutions, to their continuous enlargement, to the rapid increase of their population, when the whole theory of their management with the exception of our schools, should lead in the opposite direction, to their contraction and the lessening of their inmates to the limit of actual necessity, keeping always in mind the fact that the State is bound to see that every one of its unfortunates is aided to an extent sufficient to supply him with the reasonable necessities of life on the one hand, and on the other that it is the imperative duty of every one, fortunate or unfortunate, to do all that he is able to do to supply his own wants, instead of leaving these to be cared for through the charity of others.

PENITENTIARIES

At the date of the last report of the Warden at Ft. Madison there were confined in the penitentiary at that place four hundred and twenty-five convicts. Of these three hundred and five were employed by contractors who pay the State for their labor prices ranging from forty-five to fifty cents a day each.

The State boards, clothes, furnishes workshops and supplies guards for the convicts. The contractors furnish overseers and require ten hours work for a day the year around.

Many of the convicts are sentenced for life or a long term of years and become experts in the branches of work in which they are employed.

The average length of sentence approximates three years.

It has occurred to me that a better system for the welfare of the convict than that now practiced and one equally as good for the contractor and the State could be adopted.

That these men should be required to repay from the avails of their labor the expense of their care and maintenance all will concede.

That their earnings beyond this should belong to themselves or their families seems equally plain.

That they should be given every advantage to make this surplus as large as possible is not only due to them as individuals but the State would be benefited in a greater degree by the fact that they would thus be encouraged to become industrious members of society when released and thereby the danger that they would return to criminal ways would be diminished.

I learn from the Warden that much, if not all, the work

in which these men are employed on contract could be done by the piece.

Would it not be well to provide that future contracts for the labor of these men, as far as it is practicable to make them so, shall be by the piece, a sufficient sum from the avails of their labor to fully indemnify the State being first exacted and the remainder sent to the families of those who have such, and placed to the credit of those who have not, to be turned over to them on their discharge from prison.

This system perhaps could not be applied to new men, but if it were known to them that as soon as they became sufficiently expert they would be put on contracts of this character it would, I believe, stimulate their exertions to become good workmen, and encourage all convicts to do more and better work than they can be induced to do under the present system.

This plan of work cannot with present facilities be adopted at Anamosa, but every practicable effort should be made to educate the men at that prison with a view to making them masters of at least one trade that can be taught them in the work that is being prosecuted there.

The Warden of the prison at Ft. Madison recommends an appropriation of $17,950.00 for the building of new shops at that place, and the Warden at Anamosa an appropriation of $67,400.00 for the further prosecution of work on the prison at that place.

The time is not distant when the Legislature will be compelled to determine what shall be done with one or the other of these penitentiaries.

That the State will not continue the expense of maintaining both seems to me certain.

The number of our prisoners is not sufficient to require such expense, nor in an agricultural State like our own is it at all probable it ever will be. The whole number confined in the two penitentiaries is now six hundred and ninety-eight, of whom thirty are insane and nine United States prisoners. It never exceeded this by more than twenty-seven. If the largest number were doubled the prisoners could be more cheaply and just as comfortably maintained in one prison as in two.

In my judgment one of these institutions must in time be used for some other purpose.

Which should be retained as the penitentiary of the State and which devoted to another purpose I do not with my present knowledge wish to express an opinion.

It seems to me, however, that in making appropriations for each the situation should be kept in mind and the probable abandonment of one or the other as a penitentiary be duly considered.

FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Few of our people are cognizant of the expense to which laboring men and women are often subjected in seeking employment through private intelligence offices.

It is not, I am told, unusual for those securing work through these agencies to be required to enter into written agreements by which, in addition to a fee paid when they become an applicant for a position, they are required to pay to the agent a considerable per cent of their earnings for a long period of time.

In nothing is the State more deeply interested than in the continuous employment of its laboring classes.

Any system which would furnish reliable information to both employers and employees of the wants of each in the labor markets of the State could not fail to prove of great value to both.

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics recommends the establishment of a free employment agency in connection with his office through which it shall be practicable for those seeking employment and of those in search of employees to acquire reliable information without expense to either.

I most heartily concur in this recommendation. The expense of this office in connection with the Bureau of Labor Statistics can be confined within the limits of an appropriation sufficient to pay for necessary stationery and the salary of a single clerk.

In my judgment the system should be so extended as to allow cities of the first class to establish at their own expense and in their own discretion like agencies in connection with some one of the city offices and give them the right to demand of the state office without expense information upon any matter of record in that office which may prove of value in conducting the business of these local offices.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

The Board of Commissioners for the Columbian Exposition recommend the appropriation of $339,000.00 for use in preparing and maintaining Iowa's exhibit at the Exposition.

This will strike many as a large sum to be used for this purpose but I believe the sentiment is almost universal with the people of Iowa that whatever sum is necessary to put its

resources before the world in as thorough and pleasing a form as that adopted by the most enterprising of the other States be freely appropriated.

To accomplish this to the extent recommended will require a substantial abandonment at present of special appropriations for the use of State institutions beyond what is actually necessary to prevent waste of the property now on hand, or a large increase in the tax levy to be made next fall.

It seems to me the former course can be adopted for this biennial period. Few of the states of the Union have been as liberal in appropriations for the use of charitable and penal institutions as our own and these have been constructed upon a scale so extensive that I do not think there would be any unusual suffering occasioned if we should pass the present period without enlarging or improving any of these beyond the making of necessary repairs.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS

Governor Larrabee in his message to the Legislature two years ago recommended the establishment of a separate department for the supervision of the insurance business of the State.

In my judgment such a department should be established and given supervision not only over the insurance business of the State but over all private corporations organized for pecuniary profit and not now under the supervision of some other department of the State.

Our incorporation laws are too loosely drawn. They authorize the formation of corporate bodies without practical

restrictions of any kind; permit the adoption of provisions exempting the private property of stockholders from liability for corporate debts, and furnish no adequate protection against a fraudulent use of the privileges conferred by the statutes.

In my judgment these laws should be so amended as to require corporations hereafter formed, before entering upon the transaction of business of any kind other than their own organization, to submit their articles of incorporation to some department of the State for its approval, and furnish a detailed statement of its capital stock subscribed for, and by whom; what part is paid up and how paid, and if paid by the transfer of property to the corporation it should be made the duty of the department having charge of such matter to ascertain and fix the cash value of the property so transferred, and thereupon, having approved the form of the articles of incorporation and determined the amount of paid up capital stock, to issue its certificate, if in the judgment of the department the corporation should be authorized to engage in the business contemplated, reciting the amount of capital stock in good faith subscribed for, the amount actually paid in cash or its equivalent, and authorizing the transaction of business from and after the date of such certificate.

They should be further amended so as to require of all corporations heretofore organized or hereafter to be organized, including foreign corporations having general agencies established and doing business within the State, an annual statement, verified by the oath of some officer, and made in such form as the department should from time to time desig-

nate for the purpose of clearly and distinctly showing the financial standing of such corporations, and the department should be authorized on its own motion to make examinations and wind up the business of any corporation whenever the safety of the public requires it.

A failure to make the statement or submit to the examination required should forfeit the right of the delinquent corporation to transact business within the State.

A system of fees for the work of the department should be devised that will increase rather than diminish the net revenues of the State.

COMMISSIONS ON REFUND OF DIRECT TAX

The Twentieth General Assembly passed a joint resolu tion of which the following is in substance a copy:

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa that the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an agent on behalf of the State, to prosecute to final decision the claim of this State for a refund of the tax paid by the State of Iowa, under the provisions of the act of Congress of August 5, 1861, and also for a refund of interest on money advanced by the State during the civil war; and that such agent shall be allowed such compensation as shall be agreed upon between the Governor and himself, but shall not in any event exceed three per cent of the amount collected, to be paid only after the recovery of the claim, in whole or in part, and not to be paid out of any other fund; and *provided*, that the State shall not otherwise be liable for any expenses whatever attending the prosecution of such claim.

On the 11th of May after the passage of this resolution Governor Sherman executed and delivered to General Belknap an instrument in writing in substance as follows:

To all whom these presents shall come: Know ye that reposing special confidence in William W. Belknap, of the county of Lee, I, Buren R. Sherman, Governor of Iowa, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State, do hereby appoint and commission him agent of the State to obtain refunds from the United States in accordance with joint resolution No. 16, of the Twentieth General Assembly, with fees fixed at three per cent of all collections made.

Under this appointment General Belknap as is now claimed entered upon the work contemplated and continued to act as agent for the State up to the time of his death which occurred a few months before the passage of the act hereinafter referred to. During his lifetime some progress was made towards the passage of such act and on the second of March, 1891, an act of Congress, of which the following are the material portions for consideration here became a law.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to credit to each state and territory of the United States and the District of Columbia a sum equal to all collections by set off or otherwise made from said states and territories and the District of Columbia or from any of the citizens or inhabitants thereof, or other persons, under the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861, and the amendatory acts thereto.

SECTION 3. That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated such sum as may be necessary to reimburse each state, territory and District of Columbia for all money found due to them under the provisions of this act, and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby directed to pay the same to the Governors of the states, territories and to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, but no money shall be paid to any state or territory until the legislature thereof shall have accepted by resolution the sum herein appropriated and the trusts imposed in

full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the levy and collection of said tax, and shall have authorized the Governor to receive said money for the use and purpose aforesaid; *provided*, that where the sums or any part thereof credited to any state, territory or the District of Columbia, have been collected by the United States from the citizens or inhabitants thereof or any other person, either directly or by sale of property, such sums shall be held in trust by such state, territory or District of Columbia for the benefit of those persons or inhabitants from whom they were collected, or their legal representatives; and *provided further*, that no part of the money collected from individuals and to be held in trust as aforesaid shall be retained by the United States as a set-off against any indebtedness alleged to exist against the state, territory or District of Columbia in which such tax was collected; and *provided further*, that no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be paid out by the Governor of any state or territory, or any other person, to any attorney or agent under any contract for services now existing or heretofore made between the representative of any state or territory and any attorney or agent.

Upon the passage of a resolution such as is required by the third Section of the act aforesaid, this state will be entitled to a sum estimated at $384,274.80.

Two parties now claim the commissions stipulated for in the instrument appointing General Belknap agent for the state.

First. The widow of the General who claims that upon the death of her husband she took up the work of the State where he left it and aided in bringing his work to a successful close, and

Second. The administrator of General Belknap's estate who claims that the services contemplated by his appointment had been substantially performed before his death and

that therefore the claim for compensation accrues to his estate.

It is undoubtedly for the best interest of the State that the Legislature adopt the resolution required by the act of Congress.

Under the provisions of this act the Governor cannot use any portion of the money refunded to pay any person for the services rendered by General Belknap.

If this be done the money must be appropriated by the Legislature and the party to whom it is to be paid should be designated in the bill making the appropriation.

Considering the facts in the case from a purely legal standpoint I do not think a claim for the compensation stipulated in the instrument by which General Belknap was appointed could be maintained in a court of law, if the State could be made a party to such a suit. Whether or not the equity of this claim is such as to require at your hands an appropriation to pay it and if so to whom it should be paid are questions addressed to your discretion, and which it seems to me you alone should decide.

MINING INDUSTRIES

Among the important industries of the State, that of mining has assumed a prominent position.

Immense capital is already invested in this business and an army of men numbering at least nine thousand five hundred are constantly employed, producing an annual output of coal alone valued at five and a half millions, and receiving annually in wages not less than four millions of dollars.

It is unavoidable that in transactions of this magnitude there should not be more or less conflict of opinion in regard

to the relative rights of each, between those who furnish the capital to carry them forward and those who perform the manual labor requisite to their successful prosecution. In all legislation affecting this great industry the State should be absolutely fair and just to both of these classes. Indeed it could not be partial to the one, and consequently unjust to the other, without inflicting irreparable injury upon both. It is, however, undeniably true that the men who perform the active labor in the mines necessary for a successful prosecution of this industry are engaged in hazardous work, and that they deserve from the State a degree of care correspondingly great.

This has long been recognized by the Legislature as is evidenced by the fact that a separate department has been established thereby, and is maintained at public expense, charged with the specific duty of guarding the interests of these men and protecting them as far as practicable from the dangers incident to their calling.

If experience develops any defect in these laws, or if it is made to appear to you that other and further legislation is necessary to carefully preserve every just right of those so employed, you should willingly accord to them everything that can be done for their protection without invading equally substantial and just rights of others.

NATIONAL GUARD

The annual inspections and tours of camp duty by the Iowa National Guard indicate that the organized militia of the state is rapidly reaching a high plane of discipline and general efficiency.

The numerical strength of the force is two thousand four hundred and sixty-six officers and enlisted men organized into six infantry regiments of eight companies each.

A majority of the companies are well uniformed, equipped with improved fire-arms and all necessary accouterments, supplied with blankets, tents and overcoats, with saddles and bridles for officers' horses and prepared to respond promptly whenever they may be called into active service.

The officers are men in the prime of life, active, intelligent, full of zeal, anxious to know their duty and apparently willing to discharge it to the best of their ability.

The rank and file is recruited from the best young men of the State who devote much of their time and means to advance the interests of the organization from patriotic impulses and without any adequate compensation therefor.

I can cheerfully commend the Guard of the State as worthy the generous support of its people.

To offset the increased cost of transporting the members to and from the annual encampments growing out of recent railroad legislation a deficit in the military appropriation for the last biennial period could only be avoided by reducing the period of the annual camps of instruction from five to four days thus detracting from their usefulness.

It seems to me railway companies operating lines within the State could properly be authorized to enter into contracts for the transportation of members of the Guard to and from camps of instruction, or when called into active service, at reduced rates without effecting charges for the transportation of passengers in other cases, and that economy requires appropriations be made sufficient to

enable the Guard to remain in camp a longer period than has heretofore been practicable in as much as the chief expense of these meetings is incurred in the preparation of, and getting to and from their camps, without reference to the time spent therein.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

In an inaugural address which I shall soon have occasion to deliver in your presence I shall discuss certain subjects upon which, in my judgment, legislation is desirable.

It would serve no useful purpose to repeat my views on these subjects at this time and they are therefore largely omitted.

CONCLUSION

Selected as you are by different political parties and therefore necessarily entertaining different views upon many subjects that will demand your attention, it is not to be expected that your opinions will always harmonize, but that each and every one of you will be controlled by a sincere desire to so perform his official labors as to advance the best interests of his State no one will entertain a doubt.

That you may be guided by a spirit of manly fairness and charity for the opinions of each other, and by wisdom sufficient to enable you to know the right, will be the earnest wish of those who watch your course, and wait for its effect upon the magnificent commonwealth whose most vital interests are for the present committed to your care.

HORACE BOIES.

JANUARY 12, 1892.

[This message is followed by an "Abstract of the Reports" made to the Governor by State Officers and the Trustees and Superintendents of the State Institutions.]

SECOND INAUGURAL

JANUARY 20, 1892

From Pamphlet Edition of Address—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City

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Fellow Citizens, Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Grateful to the people of my State for their continued confidence in me, and with humble reliance upon the Author of our being to guide me in the discharge of my duties, I have come before you to assume once more the formal obligations which the Constitution of our State prescribes to qualify one elected to the office I am called to fill, to enter upon the discharge of his official labors.

In putting aside like obligations assumed by me two years ago I want to express the gratitude I feel towards those who have willingly aided me in the great work to which I was called, and who have generously covered with a mantle of charity the mistakes inevitably made in the performance of the multitude of duties that fell to my lot.

In renewing the same obligations at this time I can only promise that in the discharge of official duties I will bring to my aid the best judgment of which I am possessed, and see that it is guided by an honest desire to promote in the highest possible degree the welfare of all the people of our State.

It has been my privilege as it is made my duty to com-

municate to the Legislature my views upon various matters that will demand its attention during the present session.

I need not stop here to refer to many of these farther than to say that such recommendations are advisory only. That they furnish no obligation either moral or legal on the part of a single member of that body to adopt the same, and he should not adopt them unless they coincide with his own judgment after mature deliberation on his part.

There are, however, certain questions with which the present Legislature must deal of such general interest to all our people that they may properly receive attention in an address of this character.

Among the first of these in point of importance is the question of the duty of those who are clothed with authority to make or repeal the laws of a state.

I cannot avoid the conclusion that we legislate too much.

There are certain natural rights which every man possesses, and certain obligations which he as a member of society owes to the public.

It is clearly within the province of the Legislature to enact laws for the protection of the former and enforcement of the latter.

Beyond this in statutes that are designed to regulate the conduct of men it is, I believe, generally unwise to go.

It is safe to say the wisdom of man has never yet been sufficient to enable him to devise practicable means for the enforcement of strictly moral obligations.

So long as the conduct of men is restrained within limits that admit of no encroachment upon the rights of others it should be left to the regulation of their own consciences,

and to the control of laws that emanate from a wisdom superior to our own.

But under such a definition, the field of legitimate legislative action is not restricted within narrow bounds.

To be able to guard with jealous care the rights of one class without encroaching upon those of another requires the exercise of wisdom not always vouchsafed to man.

To judge correctly between the natural rights of the citizen, and his obligations as such to that organized society that protects him in these, demands a comprehension of each, more accurate than mortals always possess.

It follows from necessity that many of our statutory laws are little more than experiments, to be continued as part of the permanent system of our government if they prove successful, or to be repealed if they prove otherwise.

Legislators may rightfully disagree as to whether an experimental statute shall be enacted. If enacted and it proves a failure in whole or in part they cannot rightfully disagree as to whether or not it shall be amended or repealed.

Of all the dangers that threaten any form of human government none are so great as those that come from a wide spread disregard of law by the citizens thereof.

A policy, if one is ever adopted, that for any reason, or on any pretext, will tolerate such a condition either in the state or nation will inevitably lead to anarchy and the final overthrow of the wisest and best institutions ever planned by man.

No duty of the law maker is so plain as that which demands of him the repeal of any law whenever it is

demonstrated by reasonable experiment that it fails to accomplish the purpose for which it was enacted, and no demonstration of its failure is so complete as that which is furnished by the fact that in a country like our own, among people the most enlightened of any on the face of the earth, whole communities unite in ignoring it, and willingly consent to its open and continued violation.

Among all the criminal statutes of Iowa there is one, and one alone, that is openly, notoriously, and continuously violated with the tacit, if not the publicly expressed consent of a vast majority of whole communities of our people, who are in every other respect as moral, as law-abiding and as desirable citizens as any within our State.

For years and years this condition has existed to the positive knowledge of every state officer, and of every well-informed citizen of Iowa.

That the evil has grown with the years is unquestionably true. That it will continue to grow until the law is changed, or new and extraordinary methods for its enforcement are provided, is equally true.

There is left but one remedy for the enforcement of this law that has not already been tried, and that remedy involves the sacrifice of a principle that is the very keystone of the arch on which our form of government is built, the right of the people to rule.

If for any reason or on any pretext we establish the precedent that any one of the units of population may be deprived of the right of local self-government in matters that pertain exclusively to their own welfare, that even the least of their officials may be selected in opposition to their

wishes by others than those over whom they are called to preside, we will have driven an entering wedge into the very foundation of this Republic that will lack nothing but repetition on a broader scale to rend it in twain forever.

In the presence of such a danger is it not time that we pause and see if we cannot discover a reason for a condition that all should deplore, and that none can rightfully consent shall continue to exist.

Is it not true that here, at least, we have undertaken to substitute for the conscience of men a criminal law of the State? That in this respect we have invaded the realms of natural right and subjected the conduct of the citizen to the control of penal statutes, before such conduct invades any possible right of another?

Here in this place at least we should be able to put aside the contracted view with which the mere sentimentalist is able to consider this question. We should comprehend the effect of the law not upon the saloon keeper alone, but upon every human being within its jurisdiction. We should recognize the fact that it is not those alone who by reason of age or habit are legitimate objects of paternal care, that are made the wards of the State and taken under its control by this law, but instead thereof, that it reaches beyond all these, and so far as the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is concerned, that the very spirit and purpose of the law is to subject every man's conduct to its absolute and unquestioned control.

And so viewed what has the law undertaken to accomplish?

It has converted into flagrant crimes, acts that a vast

majority of the best people of the whole civilized world regard as innocent.

It has required for its enforcement the infliction of penalties that, compared with the acts for which they are imposed, would shock the conscience of the most barbarous ruler on the globe.

It has invaded the domain of the most sacred of personal rights, and destroyed without mercy every form of individual property that stood in the way of its enforcement.

It has entered the home of every citizen of the State. Made itself the guardian of his actions and dictated his conduct in matters strictly personal to himself, and for which he should be responsible to his Maker alone; for if enforced, there would not be in all this State one single place where any man or woman could purchase for use as a beverage one drop of intoxicating liquor of any name or kind.

It has proved an obstacle to the material progress of Iowa of such magnitude that to-day, with a State the peer of any of her sisters, with her resources but half developed, we are compelled to witness a more rapid advancement than our own in the population of every state that adjoins us on either side.

It has thus far failed because, from every business standpoint at least, its enactment involved the commission of a hideous wrong to those whose property it destroyed, because it inflicts cruel and inhuman penalties for many acts that neither the judgment nor the consciences of men condemn as wrong, and because it is in conflict with the natural right of all men to control their own conduct in their own way so long as they do nothing to invade the rights of others.

We have reached a crisis in this matter that can no longer be avoided. The people of Iowa must be allowed to know what their public servants propose to do.

They cannot and they ought not to longer submit to present conditions.

Twice in succession in the only manner known to our institutions by which an expression of the public will can be obtained they have declared in favor of a modification of this law.

In each instance the issue on which they passed judgment was clearly defined and perfectly understood.

In their sovereign capacity they have spoken in no uncertain tones.

I am unable to see how any branch of the law-making power can rightfully disregard their demand.

If we yield to it our duty is plain. We will not deprive any locality in Iowa where public sentiment upholds it of our present prohibitory law, or its equivalent, nor will we compel others where public sentiment is opposed to it to live under it.

In this compromise, honorable to all parties, and unjust to none, our people will as I believe find peace upon this troublesome question.

May we not welcome such a result as the harbinger of better days, of a broader charity for the opinions of each other, and a more liberal comprehension of the relative rights of the units of population, that together make up the grand State we possess?

BALLOT REFORM

In each of the last two elections in Iowa at which members of the Legislature were chosen, a majority of the electors thereof have declared in favor of the Australian system of voting.

That some form of secret ballot will aid in the preservation of our institutions I am firmly convinced.

The means that are often resorted to to control the ballots of electors, in the interests of political parties, are reprehensible beyond any power of language to express.

If there is one duty more clearly defined than all others which every citizen of sufficient intelligence to exercise the elective franchise owes his state, it is that which requires of him that he weigh with unbiased care the political issues his vote must help determine, and conscientiously form his own opinion as to how it should be settled, and then cast his ballot in accord with his own deliberate judgment.

This is the theory upon which our form of government is based. If in practice it is faithfully followed there is not the slightest danger to our institutions in the future.

The majority, if left to settle political questions uninfluenced except by legitimate argument as to the correctness of principles advocated, will always settle them right in the end.

It seems incredible that men who claim to be good citizens can desire to rob the State of that which is so essential to its welfare, the unbiased judgment of every one who aids in the least degree in shaping its affairs.

But what are the facts?

Not an election is held that men who ought to realize

the danger of the work they are doing, do not rush into the political arena and in one form or another use all the influence they possess to prevent electors from expressing by their ballots their own deliberate convictions.

It has become a matter of almost insurmountable dread for men to change from one political party to another, no matter what they think of their duty in that respect, for they know a hundred malicious tongues will misrepresent their motives the moment it is known.

This wicked and dangerous and deplorable disposition is no longer confined to a single class, but it has invaded every walk and calling of life and contaminated the consciences of men otherwise worthy, until they seem incapable of comprehending the enormity of the crime they are committing against every form of government that derives its powers from a free people.

That party that first grapples with this hideous monster of political intolerance and robs it of its power to influence elections by the people, will deserve and receive the plaudits of thoughtful men in every part of the world, and will clothe the political institutions of this country with an armor that no enemy can penetrate and no time destroy.

But as sure as we exist if this is omitted and the disposition and ability to control the ballots of men irrespective of the judgment of those who cast them, continues to grow in the future as it has done in the recent past, it is a question of time alone when the splendid edifice our fathers planned will be undermined and the government we enjoy to-day will be known only as a part of the history of the past.

CORPORATIONS

The aggregation of vast capital under a single management is unquestionably a source of danger to the well being of the masses, unless controlled by judicious legislation.

In considering methods for the formation and government of incorporated bodies, extremes in all directions should be avoided.

Too much care, however, cannot be used in confining these artificial beings to the legitimate exercise of the powers conferred upon them, and in restricting to the limit of legislative ability the opportunities which wealth always furnishes those who control it, to prey upon the necessities of the weaker classes of society.

Every right which a corporation possesses is the voluntary gift of the state. Every power it can use for good or for evil is derived directly from the people through the law-making power of the commonwealth under whose statutes it is organized.

It is folly, therefore, to assert that these bodies are not in a broad sense of the terms, amenable to the laws that give them birth, or that they are not subject in all things to the reasonable control of those through whose bounty they have come into existence.

They do not stand upon the same footing with individuals.

They are possessed of no natural rights, and they owe allegiance to no natural laws.

In this State we have passed all questions of dispute on this point, and settled in the affirmative the proposition that the power that creates an artificial person may in all

things exercise over its actions a reasonable and just control.

But in settling this we have simply reached the question of greatest difficulty, which is found in the effort to discover in all cases precisely what is just to the people on one side and the corporations on the other.

In no field of legislative action is the law maker confronted with greater difficulties or brought in contact with convictions more sincere or more conflicting than those that confront him while endeavoring to regulate by law the relative rights of those who furnish the immense capital invested by corporations in the business enterprises of the country, and those who supply the manual labor without which each of these investments would prove a failure, and nowhere do these apparently conflicting but really dependent interests assume more menacing proportions, or lead him into labyrinths of graver doubt, than those that beset the most honest and conscientious of his efforts to discover the line of even and exact justice between these essential forces that combined accomplish the great improvements of the world, but permanently divided would become little less than impediments in the pathway of human progress.

It follows from the very necessity of the situation that while on the one hand the Legislature should see with jealous care that the privileges conferred on these bodies are not used for dishonest or oppressive purposes, on the other it should be careful to observe that by unfair legislation their opportunities for the accomplishment of the legitimate purposes for which they are created are not unnecessarily crippled.

It should not be forgotten that many of the improvements necessary for the proper development of the resources of our State and for the highest enjoyment by our people of the advanced civilization of the present age, can only be obtained through the aid of great aggregations of capital, and that this must largely come from voluntary subscriptions to the capital stock of incorporated companies.

From this day forward at least that country will lead the nations of the earth whose commerce is most extensive.

The great thoroughfares through which the traffic of a nation flows are literally the veins and arteries of its corporate being.

To impede its progress, to hamper the circulation of its life blood, is to plant the seeds of national decay, and reap as a result a harvest of degenerate men.

While there should be no cessation of constant and ever watchful care on the part of the Legislature to see that transportation companies deal fairly with the public they serve, it is equally necessary to keep in mind their importance to the State, and recognize the fact that they are purely voluntary associations, organized for pecuniary profit alone, and that legislation, if adopted, which is unfair to interests of this character will in the end result in permanent injury to the commonwealth that enacts it.

It cannot fail to be a source of gratification to all that the widely varied views of many of our people on the one side and those interested in lines of transportation on the other which have been a source of so much disagreement in the past, are gradually approaching a just and harmonious union on lines that are fair to both.

All that now seems necessary to permanently unite the real interests of these parties, each of which is dependent upon the prosperity of the other for its own success, is a fair and just administration of the laws already enacted; and such reasonable amendments thereto, if any are required, as experience may demonstrate are necessary for an honorable adjustment of the rights of each upon the basis of absolute fairness to both.

STATE REVENUES

It is unquestionably true that as the nations of the earth advance in civilization the governments thereof become more and more expensive.

It seems an imperative law of our being that each additional privilege we are permitted to enjoy shall, to some extent at least, be compensated for by a counter-balancing demand upon our resources and a consequent restriction of some one of our desires in another direction.

If the burdens of government could be fairly distributed, so that each member of society should be required to contribute thereto according to his means, there would be less necessity for care on the part of those who control governmental appropriations. For in that event the load, whether light or heavy, would be borne by all in proportion to their ability to carry the same, and a common interest influenced by considerations of equal importance to each would soon lead to the adoption of a scale of expenditures with which the masses at least would be satisfied.

Unfortunately, however, this problem of a fair distribution of public burdens has never yet been solved, and it is not probable it ever will be with entire accuracy.

I cannot feel, however, that the subject has been approached, either in the State or Nation, with that spirit of fairness that ought always to characterize the actions of men.

In our own commonwealth it has long since ceased to be even a moral delinquency in the eyes of many of our people to avoid, by any method less than the violation of a criminal statute, their share of the necessary expense of maintaining the government that protects them.

Every possible means are resorted to by many men to unload these burdens from shoulders abundantly able to bear them and allow them to be carried by those to whom they are indeed a cross greater than they are able to endure.

To accomplish this, laws fair upon their face have been openly violated, until nearly every one has come to consider it an entirely proper thing to do, for public officers even, to disregard the plain language of our statutes in the assessment of property for taxation, and this I fear has led to the alarming want of integrity manifested in the disposition of so many of our people to escape any assessment whatever whenever this is practicable.

He who is capable of devising a system by which the expenses of government shall be limited to its reasonable necessities and its burdens distributed so that they shall be fairly and justly apportioned among all our people will prove a benefactor of his race and deserve the gratitude of all.

At present in this State we are practically without any legal system for the valuation of real property in assessing it for taxation because by common consent the law in

this respect is totally ignored by those whose duty it is to value the same.

We are equally destitute of any practicable method by which all the personal property of the State liable to taxation can be brought to light, or the value ascertained of that which is discovered.

If the custom which has been adopted of assessing property at a fraction of its value is to be continued, it should be so provided by law and a uniform rule established on this subject.

It is, however, in my judgment, a matter for unlimited regret that we have permitted a plain provision of the statute fixing a definite rule for the valuation of all property to be superceded by a custom as variable as the whims of men and sometimes as destitute of the spirit of fairness, as it is of law, for its support.

That some changes in our present methods of levying and collecting the taxes of the State should be adopted seems apparent.

I do not, however, believe it practicable for members of the Legislature in the brief time allotted them during a session thereof, with the constant and varying demands upon their time which their duties necessarily impose, to formulate and perfect a system that would be a substantial improvement upon that now in force.

If this is to be accomplished at all it must come through the aid of a commission appointed by the Legislature and clothed with power to perfect a bill and report it to some future session of that body for final action thereon.

There are, however, some defects in existing statutes

affecting the revenues of the State which in my judgment it is the duty of the present Legislature to correct.

There is no valid excuse for any law that furnishes a compensation for one servant of the people in excess of the fair and reasonable value of the services he performs.

Public opinion in Iowa has long associated with the office of "Inspector of Oils" fees exorbitantly in excess of the value of the business capacity and labor required to perform the duties thereof.

I am convinced that this opinion has some foundation in fact.

Whether or not the commonly accepted belief is an exaggeration of facts is not the question of greatest importance.

It is enough to know that the emoluments of the office are to some extent in excess of the value of the labor necessary to perform its duties.

This excess whatever it is rightfully belongs to the State and not to any individual or political party.

The Legislature should require the fees of this office to be paid into the treasury and fix a salary for the chief inspector and for each of his assistants commensurate with the value of the services they perform.

The argument that by such a system the character of the service rendered will be deteriorated is without weight. There are hundreds of men in Iowa capable and willing to faithfully perform the duties of this office for what the labor is reasonably worth.

There may be other cases that will occur to the minds of members where reforms of this nature are needed. If so their duty is plain. The people of our State are willing to

fairly compensate those who devote their time and energies to the public service.

They ought not under any circumstances to do more than this.

Upon you whose privilege it has become to shape the legislation of your State a great responsibility has been placed.

That each will earnestly desire to faithfully perform the duties of his position no one will doubt.

That there will be conflict of opinion upon questions of seeming importance to you is inevitable.

But clothed as you are with authority that must be used for the weal or woe of those who bestowed it—representing as you do the majesty and the power of a great commonwealth, you can afford to put aside every feeling of partisan prejudice and lend your united energies to the accomplishment of the greatest good for the greatest number of the people of your State.

That you will accomplish this is the hope and prayer of those who have honored you, of those whom you will honor if, when your work is done, the Great Master of all, the architect and builder of that system of divine laws whose chief interpreter is the conscience of man, can pronounce it "well done."

[Horace Boies]

SECOND BIENNIAL MESSAGE

JANUARY 9, 1894

From Pamphlet Edition of Message—in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City

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Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with a provision of the Constitution which makes it the duty of the Governor at each regular session of the General Assembly to communicate to that body "the condition of the State," and also "to recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient," I have the honor to submit the following:

We entered the last biennial period without any State debt other than that due our own school fund, as hereinafter stated.

The receipts of the treasury during that period have been as follows:

From counties	$ 2,829,087.74
From insurance companies	224,302.56
From fees of State officers	85,517.85
From telephone and telegraph companies	40,404.94
From fees of the oil inspector	10,228.67
From miscellaneous sources	105,973.83
From direct tax refunded by general government	384,274.80
Transfer from temporary school fund	26,361.38
Total	$ 3,706,151.77

The disbursements during the same period were as follows:

State Auditor's warrants redeemed	$ 3,546,731.26
Permanent school fund bonds paid	234,498.01
Total	$ 3,781,229.27

There was a cash balance on hand at the close of the last biennial period of	$ 412,981.45
At that time there were outstanding warrants theretofore drawn upon the treasury amounting in the aggregate to	21,281.28
The surplus for which no warrants had been drawn was	391,700.17
The total of special appropriations made by the last General Assembly aggregated	742,737.40
Of this amount and of previous appropriations there remained unpaid at the commencement of the present period	321,001.43
The Auditor's estimate of receipts for the present biennial period from all sources of revenue is	$ 3,287,530.00
His estimate of expenditures required to meet appropriations provided for by general statutes is	2,862,770.00
Leaving for special or extraordinary appropriations	495,458.74

In his report he suggests that this sum may be increased by adding thereto the sum due the State which has been collected and was in the hands of county treasurers

at the close of the last biennial period, aggregating	$ 33,004.19
And also his estimate of the sum that would thereafter be collected of the taxes of 1893 and previous years due the State, amounting to	438,803.23
Making the total sum that can by this method be applied to extraordinary appropriations	971,266.16

It is evident, however, that if these additions are made it must be done at the expense of what should be in the treasury at the close of the present biennial period to compensate for that on hand at its beginning.

The Twenty-fourth General Assembly disposed of the sum received from the general government as a refund of the direct tax by providing that when the same was received sufficient thereof to reimburse the school fund for the amount due from the State should be applied to that purpose, and the remainder to the construction of a soldiers' and sailors' monument to commemorate the memory and deeds of Iowa soldiers and sailors in the late civil war.

When received the whole amount refunded by the general government was immediately deposited in the State treasury, and soon after there was transferred to the school fund the sum of $233,498.01, that being the amount due upon the State's obligations to it, and said obligations were thereupon cancelled.

The remainder of said sum has been treated, as the Treasurer in his report shows, the same as other moneys in his charge belonging to the State.

This brief reference to the condition of the treasury and the Auditor's estimate of receipts and disbursements for the present period, together with the annexed tables, which give a summary of the reports of all State officers and institutions, will, I believe, be found to substantially comply with the requirements of the first clause of the provision of the Constitution referred to.

The second clause of the same provision leaves a Governor no discretion in the performance of his further duty, but requires in express terms that he "shall recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient."

This express mandate of the highest law of the State is the only excuse I can offer for the length this communication will necessarily assume.

REVISION OF OUR REVENUE LAWS

One of the most important of your duties will be a careful consideration of the report of the tax commission appointed as provided for by act of the last General Assembly.

It is, I believe, entirely true to say the gentlemen composing that commission have given to the subject referred to them most careful, painstaking and intelligent consideration.

That their report will greatly aid you to so modify our revenue laws that they will more evenly distribute the burdens of taxation there is every reason to believe.

If all the property in Iowa not properly exempt from taxation can be made to bear its fair share of the taxes required for an economical administration of the affairs of

the State and its municipalities, and public officers will keep in mind the fact that it is as grossly wrong to waste public money in needless expenditure as it is for agents of individuals to squander the property of employers, there will be no reason for complaint that the burdens of taxation are either oppressive or unjust.

That the wisdom of the members of your body, aided by the report of the commission referred to, will enable you to perfect a system of assessment and taxation that will largely overcome the evils inherent in our present laws is most earnestly to be hoped for, and I believe is confidently expected by the people of the State.

CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

A subject of at least equal importance is the disbursement of taxes after they are collected, for this determines in a most arbitrary way whether the burdens of taxation shall be heavy or light.

What are known as State institutions in Iowa absorb in round numbers two-thirds of all her revenues. Two and a half millions of dollars collected through one form of taxation or another during each biennial period are thus disposed of through general or special acts of the legislature, and yet I am forced to believe that under existing laws it is absolutely impossible for the members of any General Assembly to acquire even a limited knowledge of the aggregate amount actually required for the proper construction and management of these institutions, or of the manner in which the sum required should be distributed among them.

Our present system provides for a separate board of trustees for each institution except the penitentiaries, which are governed by a warden, with such help as the Governor can give by occasional visits to the same. The separate boards vary in membership from three to eleven, and aggregate seventy-five persons in number.

One board necessarily knows nothing of the wants of any institution except its own, and hence at every session of the legislature we find representatives of each urging appropriations for every conceivable improvement which their judgment or fancy, stimulated by a desire to make their own a model institution of its kind, can suggest.

The experience of the present year is not an exceptional one.

According to the auditor's estimate of receipts and disbursements for the present biennial period we will (unless we draw upon what should be resources of the next biennial period) have but $495,458.74 to give these institutions in the way of appropriations not already provided by general laws, and yet the reports of their officers, which will be laid before you, show that they are asking for special or extraordinary appropriations amounting, in the aggregate, to $1,450,719.53, or $955,260.79 in excess of the entire amount the State will have to give. In the presence of these sometimes extravagant, always conflicting and persistent, claims the State is absolutely without any one to represent its interests who has or can have an intelligent comprehension either of the amount of money required to supply all reasonable wants of the various classes of unfortunates who are deserving of its bounty, or of the manner in which that amount should be distributed.

The only pretense of an effort heretofore to inform the General Assembly on this point has been the selection of legislative committees to make short visits to these institutions and report such impressions as are made upon their minds.

That these impressions cannot be produced by any intelligent understanding of the wants of these great institutions which enables them to form an opinion of their own must be apparent upon a moment's reflection.

And thus it always happens when the General Assembly meets and is confronted with a question of whether or not some new institution involving an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars shall be built or how the great sums collected for that purpose shall be distributed among the different institutions, the members are practically helpless to form an opinion of their own and are compelled to rely upon the judgment of men who would not expect to be classed as guardians of the interests of the State in making their periodical reports.

With a liberal supply of institutions already largely completed and paid for, magnificent in their proportions and costly beyond those of most of our sister states, we are already confronted by the serious question of whether or not the taxes of our people must not be increased to supply needed revenue to meet the obligations of the State, two-thirds of which is required for the maintenance of these institutions.

The question, therefore, is a plain one.

Shall we continue a system that certainly has nothing from a business standpoint to recommend it, that inevitably leads

to higher taxation, to greater burdens, or shall we change it and put the business affairs of all these institutions under the charge of one board selected from the best business men obtainable, who will for a reasonable compensation devote their time to a careful and intelligent study of the reasonable wants of those in our State who are deserving beneficiaries of its bounty and to the most practicable and economical methods by which these wants can be supplied?

There can be no question but that such a board would be impartial between the State and its institutions, equally impartial between the institutions themselves, and their recommendations to the legislature would be made upon an intelligent understanding of the subject of which they would speak, and hence would furnish a reliable guide for needed legislation on this most important subject.

It is scarcely necessary to add that I believe the best interests of the State require this change. I would not make its membership large, not to exceed four active members if its jurisdiction is so extended as to include an occasional visit to county institutions, as I think it should be, and a report to the legislature of their condition. I would make it nonpartisan, with the governor a member *ex officio*, whose duties should be limited to meeting with the board at regular intervals at the capitol and taking part in its deliberations and decisions.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE

We have in Iowa three insane asylums, costing when the third is completed from eight hundred thousand to one million dollars each.

In the two completed asylums there were confined at the close of the last biennial period 1,692 patients. The total appropriations expended for construction and improvement of these to that date, was $1,958,928.03.

The support fund allowed the Independence asylum is $14.00 per month for each patient. The amount drawn the last period is an average of $13.00 per month.

The allowance to the Mt. Pleasant asylum is $14.00 per month for each patient. The amount drawn the last biennial period was $14.00 per month for each patient.

The average support fund paid the two asylums is $13.50 per month. If to this we add interest on the total appropriations for these institutions, outside the support fund, at six per cent and divide this by the number of patients cared for we find that the actual cost computed on this basis of maintaining the insane in our asylums already completed is $19.33 per month. This, however, does not show correctly the real cost as many of the extraordinary appropriations made since these asylums were completed have been applied to the making of repairs, and the total of these should be charged to support instead of interest thereon as is done in this computation because of the difficulty in separating such appropriations. If accurately computed the cost of maintaining our insane is something more than $20.00 a month per patient.

At the end of the last biennial period there were in our three asylums 2,252 patients, and, as near as can be ascertained, about 1,000 outside in county and private asylums, and to a great extent in poor houses scattered throughout the State.

That different accommodations and different care should in most cases be provided for those outside the asylums is conceded by every one at all familiar with the facts.

To maintain all of our present insane population in asylums, such as we have completed, would cost the people of the State, including interest and extraordinary appropriations, not less than $760,000 per annum, and this sum will constantly increase in the future.

These figures forcibly suggest the question of whether or not a considerable part of this expense cannot be saved by providing cheaper methods entirely humane for the care of our chronic insane. By the term chronic I wish to be understood as including the incurable insane who are harmless in their habits and who have ceased to require medical treatment for their mental maladies.

For more than twenty years our sister State of Wisconsin has maintained a system of county asylums in which her chronic insane have been cared for at not more than one-half what it costs to maintain ours in our State asylums.

These asylums, like her state institutions, are under the care of a board of control. This board by law is required to approve plans for their construction, make quarterly visits to them after they are occupied, investigate all complaints against their management and order a correction of such evils as are found to exist, and decide what asylums have been conducted in a manner to entitle them to the aid provided by the State. Upon a proper certificate of the board the counties in which these asylums are maintained receive from the State six dollars per month for each patient maintained. This is its entire outlay, the county erecting an

asylum being to the entire expense of constructing, providing for and managing the same.

Each asylum, in addition to its own insane, is authorized to receive patients from other counties and is paid by the State therefor the same as for its own, and such additional sum as is agreed upon by the counties interested.

At the date of the last report of her board of control there were twenty-one of these asylums in the State. They contained 2,049 of her chronic insane, while all her hospitals for the treatment of the acute insane contained but 1,438, and in all her poor houses only twenty-six insane persons were to be found.

The average weekly cost of maintaining patients in her State asylums, as shown by the report, was $3.67 per week, while it cost but $1.70 per week in excess of what patients produce on farms connected with the county asylums to maintain her chronic insane in these.

These figures do not, as I understand, include interest on the capital invested, or extraordinary appropriations made for repairs or improvements of either class of these hospitals, but allowing these to offset each other, which is more than fair to the more costly State hospitals, they show that the actual expense of maintaining the chronic insane in county hospitals guarded by the State as hers are, is less than one-half the cost of maintenance in State institutions.

Assuming that our own insane population is divided substantially as that of Wisconsin, about two-fifths known as acute insane who should be treated in the best hospitals that can be constructed and under the care of the best experts that can be obtained, and three-fifths known as chronic in-

sane who have passed beyond the stage where medical treatment is of any avail, the saving to the people of Iowa by maintaining the latter class in county hospitals instead of asylums such as we have built, if we care for all of these unfortunates as humanity demands we should, would be not less than $228,000 each year.

If it is true that this saving can be made with ample provision for all the real wants of this class of unfortunates, no duty of the legislature is more plain than that which requires it to lift a burden of such proportions from the shoulders of the people.

To know whether this saving can be humanely accomplished requires nothing but an intelligent inspection by impartial and disinterested men of Wisconsin's method of caring for her chronic insane, and a truthful report to this or some future General Assembly of the facts as they find them.

That this, at least, should be done before entering upon the costly undertaking of constructing additional asylums, such as we have been building, seems clear to me.

There is still another objection to our present method of caring for our insane that seems to me more serious than any based upon purely financial considerations can ever become.

A careful reading of the statutes providing for the construction and management of our insane hospitals is incontrovertible proof that the first and most important purpose of the legislature was to provide a place for the intelligent and careful medical treatment of the acute insane.

These laws were enacted nearly a quarter of a century ago, to provide for the management of a single hospital that

contained at the time 398 patients only. As other asylums have since been constructed the same rules for their government have been made applicable to them.

After providing that the management of the hospital should be under a board of trustees, it was first enacted that these trustees should employ a *medical* superintendent, and then the powers and duties of the superintendent so to be employed were defined in the following language:

> The superintendent of the Hospital shall be a physician of acknowledged skill and ability in his profession. He shall be the chief executive officer of the Hospital, and shall hold his office for six years unless sooner removed as above provided. Before entering on the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, faithfully and diligently to discharge the duties required of him by law. He shall have the entiré control of the medical, moral and dietetic treatment of the patients, and he shall see that the several officers of the institution faithfully and diligently discharge their respective duties. He shall employ attendants, nurses, servants and such other persons as he may deem necessary for the efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the Hospital, assign them their respective places and duties, and may at any time discharge any of them from service.

No impartial person can read this provision without understanding that the legislature intended to provide that the supreme duty of the superintendent should be his professional care and personal medical treatment of the inmates of the hospital over which he presided. No other duty of his was thought of sufficient importance to be defined by law, and while it is provided that the physician to be employed shall be the *superintendent* of the hospital, there is nothing in the statute that justifies the conclusion that he

may rightfully be loaded with outside duties which practically defeat the main purpose of his appointment and substantially transfers the medical care of the inmates to other hands.

And yet by reason of the changed conditions in our State since the law was enacted, both in respect to the rapid increase of the insane and the greatly increased magnitude of the hospitals that have since been constructed, with the innumerable outside cares their management creates, this is precisely what has been done by the boards of trustees in charge of these hospitals, for they have left to the superintendent's charge the substantial supervision of the whole list of duties which the outside management of such immense affairs necessarily create.

In a recent investigation the superintendent of the Independence asylum was asked in substance what portion of his time he spent in visiting the wards of his hospital for the purpose of administering medical treatment to patients, and he was compelled to answer "very little indeed." Being further asked how many prescriptions were daily written for patients under medical treatment in the hospital, he said he supposed an average of about one hundred and fifty per day. And being further asked how many of these were written by him replied, "very few indeed."

It is not to be assumed that Dr. Hill is an indolent man. No one acquainted with him will charge this. The simple truth is that the general supervision of the immense institution over which he presides, with its population of nearly a thousand souls whose physical wants must be looked after, together with the general oversight of a great farm,

and the proper expenditure of large sums of money regularly appropriated for repairs and improvement of the hospital, occupies all his time. I know superintendents in general do not object to this. It would not be reasonable to suppose they would. These outside duties are unquestionably more pleasant to perform than would be the more onerous and responsible one of standing by the bedside of the insane and ministering to their wants.

The result, however, necessarily is that the medical treatment of patients in this hospital, and I suppose in others similarly situated, is almost entirely in the hands of assistant physicians, many, if not all, of whom when they come to the asylums are young men without experience in the treatment of that most to be dreaded of all diseases, a diseased mind.

It seems to me we have outgrown the day when one physician can properly be made the general superintendent and manager of all the affairs, professional and otherwise, of such immense institutions as our hospitals for the insane have become.

I believe the statute should be changed by striking out the word "Medical" before superintendent. That it should be made the duty of the trustees to employ the most experienced physicians in the treatment of mental diseases practicable to obtain, and that the duties of such physicians should be strictly limited to the care of patients maintained at the hospital, and all outside duties should be imposed upon others who should be held responsible for their conduct to those first in authority, instead of a medical superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Of these we have two. The boys' at Eldora, in which an average of about four hundred are confined, and the girls' at Mitchellville, which has an average of about one hundred and fifty inmates.

The support fund provided for them is eight dollars at Eldora and nine dollars at Mitchellville, for each inmate, per month. If to this is added interest on the entire cost to this date of these institutions at six per cent it will increase the average expense of maintenance to $11.53 per month.

Under present laws a child over seven and under sixteen may be sent to these schools for any offense less than a capital crime, and any child of like age may, upon the complaint of a parent or guardian that he or she has become incorrigible, be sent to the same schools. The sentence as to period of confinement in each case is indefinite, except that it cannot extend beyond the time when the child reaches the age of twenty-one years.

Beyond conferring upon the trustees power to make rules and regulations for the government of these schools, the law makes no provision for the release of inmates other than as above stated.

The rules adopted, as I understand, are largely made by the superintendents and provide in substance a system of merit and demerit marks by which if an inmate earns the required per cent of merits in a month at the end of that time there is given what is called a badge, and when twelve of these are obtained the recipient is reported by the superintendent to the trustees at their next quarterly meeting for discharge and they make the necessary order.

By the same rules any number of badges may be taken away for misconduct after they are earned.

The period of confinement is, therefore, made to depend not upon the magnitude of the offense for which an inmate was committed, but solely upon his ability or willingness to comply with rules made for the government of the schools during his confinement.

The average period of confinement under these rules, I am told, is between three and four years.

Of necessity they are made uniform in their application to all classes of inmates. The result is that a child committed for disobedience of a parent may be compelled to undergo as many years of confinement as one committed for a grave criminal offense, and this notwithstanding any amount of pleading on the part of the complaining parent that his child be restored to his care.

There are and have been many inmates of the school at Mitchellville, who within its walls have grown from young girls to mature womanhood, and at the school at Eldora, a greater number of boys who from stripling children have reached the stature of ordinary men without having seen a day of liberty in all that time, and yet not one of these to whom I now refer was ever accused of crime of any kind.

In these same schools are many inmates for whose liberty some hasty, but now repentant, parent is pleading with an intensity born only of a father's or mother's love, but neither in the law nor rules adopted for their government is found any plan or arrangement by which any officer of the State or superintendent of the schools is required to restore to one of these parents, however deserving, his imprisoned child, until

it has run the gauntlet of rules necessarily severe, because made for the government of the most depraved and vicious of children in the State.

I want to bring to your notice the most earnest protest I am capable of making against this feature of the government of these schools.

From no standpoint justified by natural law can it be maintained that the State or any of its officers may rightfully stand between a parent and the custody of his own child where the parent has not formally surrendered control of it, and the child has done no act to forfeit its own liberty.

To do so in any case is to invade in two instances and to the inexcusable wrong of two human beings, the most sacred of human rights, the right of the child to spend its youth in its own home, in the society of parents and kinsmen and in the enjoyment of a freedom its Creator gave, and the right of the parent to the custody, society and assistance of the child that was born to him.

To say the parent is the natural guardian of the child, and hence is authorized by natural laws at his own will to control its custody by placing it in these schools and subjecting it to their rules, is not true. The laws of every civilized government protect children against the cruel acts of unnatural parents, and what act, let me ask, could have in it more intensified cruelty to a child than one that takes away its liberty, locks it behind bolted doors for years to spend them in the society, not only of strangers, but of criminals as well, and this too, in the very morning of life, the brightest of all the years that are given to man.

To claim that a parent, by causing his child to be placed

in these schools, ignorant as he usually is of the rules that will govern its detention, surrenders all right to its future control until released by the will of others, cannot be maintained without violating natural laws, at least, and it seems to me the spirit of our own laws as well, for by both alike the parent is entitled to the custody and assistance of his infant children.

Nothing less than a formal act, clearly expressing his intention so to do, should ever be held to deprive him of so valuable and sacred a right.

No mere complaint that his child has become incorrigible should ever be held to have this sweeping effect.

Turning from the consideration of a parent's right to that of the right of the State in the absence of crime to deprive the child of its liberty, my own mind, at least, is confronted by even greater difficulties. I cannot see upon what theory, supported by human or divine law, the State can in the absence of crime deprive a human being, child though it be, of liberty; withhold it for years from a home that desires its presence; from parents who plead for its release; from freedom in childhood, the sweetest boon in all the gifts of God, simply to ascertain whether it can be induced or compelled to conform to rules necessarily made severe for the government of the most vicious and criminal of children, and under them work its weary way back to liberty through an average of nearly four years required of inmates to earn their own way out of these schools under their rules.

And beyond all this is the further consideration of simple justice to the tax payers of the State, who are burdened

with the expense of providing for many children through long years, who are innocent of crime, and hence entitled to liberty, and whose parents are able and willing and anxious to care for their own.

It is unquestionably true that the State should in some way provide for the care of abandoned children, and it may be conceded there is some force in the argument that a parent who complains of his child as incorrigible, expecting his custody upon such complaint to be transferred to a State institution, may be held to have abandoned it. If this be so, it is also true that the State should defend its own tax payers against unnecessary expense, and in such a case it becomes its plain duty to the child and the State alike to place it as quickly as practicable in a suitable home where it can have its own liberty and be maintained without public expense.

Another class of inmates of these schools are children who have committed petty criminal offenses, and who, under the rules of the schools, have been detained to the extreme limit of a period sufficient to inflict reasonable punishment for their offense. Many of these came from comfortable homes and have respectable parents, able and willing and anxious to provide for them, but they, too, are still detained to work their way out under rules that only take cognizance of their conduct after they are committed, and for breaches of these they are held as prisoners often for years without the right even of a hearing on that charge before any officer or tribunal authorized to punish by imprisonment for any offense.

I cannot agree with those who undertake to distinguish

these schools from penal institutions and class them among the educational institutions of the State, and upon this ground defend the right to compel the enforced detention of inmates. If this distinction could be maintained it would in no way remove one of the objections that occur to my mind. But it cannot be maintained on any sound theory. Some, at least, of the inmates are imprisoned for high crimes. All are committed by the judgments or orders of courts or officers having criminal jurisdiction. Their detention is always enforced, always involuntary. They sleep behind bolted doors and work under the eyes of overseers, who control all their actions. Their home is a prison, more merciful in its management than some, it is true, but nevertheless a prison, and should never be classed as anything else.

I believe the laws relating to these schools should be radically changed. That the fundamental principles upon which their government is to rest should be found in the statutes of the State and not in rules made at the will of trustees and superintendents. That in every case of the commitment of a child for incorrigibility alone the parent, while it remains an inmate of the school, should have the right to reclaim it at his will. That the State, for its own protection, after notice to the parent of a child so committed, should cause it to be indentured to responsible parties or, when old enough to provide for its own wants, to be paroled during good behavior, unless its conduct in school evidences a vicious or depraved character that would make it a dangerous member of society if at large, and that the same rules should be applied to children now in confinement who were committed for criminal offenses as soon as they have suffered reasonable punishment for their crimes.

That in the future it should be made the duty of courts and judges committing children to these schools to specify truly in the order of commitment the grounds thereof and fix the period of their confinement. That at the end of this period if not reclaimed by parents or guardians the superintendent should be authorized to detain them until they could be indentured or paroled as above suggested.

To accomplish this with the least expense to the State I would suggest that it could be made by law the duty of the trustees and superintendents of these schools to carry into effect whatever regulations the General Assembly sees fit to make in this respect, saving to inmates or friends the right, if they feel aggrieved by their action, to apply to the courts for relief.

THE ORPHANS' HOME

At the date of the last report of the trustees, this institution contained four hundred and thirteen inmates. The support fund allowed is $10.00 per month for each inmate. The total amount expended for its construction, repairs and improvements, to the end of the last biennial period, was $299,139.92. It is admirably managed and a most deserving beneficiary of the bounty bestowed and still I believe that in one respect the law providing for its management should be changed.

Under our present system inmates, unless removed by or with the consent of parents or guardians, are retained at the Home until boys are fifteen and girls are sixteen years of age. No authority is given the management to permit any of these children to be adopted into families or apprenticed for a term of years unless the parent or guardian will

consent to such arrangement, no matter how desirable this may seem to others. The result is that the State being charged with the care and support of the inmates is deprived of the power to make that provision for them which, to the officers of the home, would often seem best for the child.

This, in my judgment, is no kindness to anyone, while it seems to me an injustice to the State. No public institution ever constructed can be made to fill the place of a home for a child in a kind and respectable family.

It is equally true that an education extending to the age of sixteen years, if it does anything in the way of moulding the character of the future man or woman, must teach that to become an object of public charity is not a condition to be dreaded. Surely it is not wise to impress such views upon the minds of the young or the old. Any people to be prosperous or happy must be self-reliant. Beside this the boy when fifteen and the girl when sixteen years of age must leave the Home; must find a new home. If without friends when discharged it must go among strangers, too young to judge of the companions it should seek. If it has friends able to care for it who have permitted it to remain an object of public charity until old enough to make its labor a source of profit, and these friends stand ready to receive it for that purpose when turned from the Home, they are entitled to little consideration in determining what course the State should take in making provision for these children as soon as they become a public charge.

These considerations it seems to me, all lead to one conclusion and plainly demonstrate that the duty of the State is to place these children in comfortable homes among respect-

able families of the State as quickly as practicable after they become inmates of the Home.

I would not, however, in this way, nor in any other deprive a deserving parent of the right to reclaim his child at his own will at any time before it would have been compelled to leave the Home by reason of its age.

This could be provided for by inserting in articles of adoption or indenture, by which the child is placed in the care of others without the consent of parent or guardian, a provision that if reclaimed the State would pay for its care while absent from the Home a stipulated sum, not exceeding the support fund allowed the institution. Children of this class who could not be placed in desirable families on these terms would necessarily remain in the institution subject to existing rules.

Legislation intended for the accomplishment of this end should be framed with extreme care to provide against mistakes in placing children under the care of others and in guarding all their rights in their new homes.

I believe that by wise enactments on this subject the population of the Home would be largely reduced to the great advantage of every child fortunate enough to secure a permanent home in a good family until it reaches mature years, and to a like advantage to the State in lessening public expenses and to a still greater extent by the fact that in this way it will be more likely to educate these children who are soon to become part of its adult population to be independent, self-reliant men and women.

INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING

It has always seemed to me our higher institutions of learning which receive support from the State should, in order to be properly conducted, know with reasonable accuracy for considerable periods in advance just what they are to receive.

For this reason I have believed that instead of following our present system of periodical appropriations, which produces constant uncertainty as to the amount that will be furnished, we should by general laws in some way provide the aid to be given them.

This could be accomplished by the appropriation of a fixed sum to be paid annually to each, or by the levy of a special tax, the proceeds of which could be divided equitably among them according to their needs.

It may, however, in view of the probability that our system of assessment and taxation will in the near future be revised, and some uncertainty is thus produced as to the amount of revenue the State will have to dispose of, be thought best that the matter of a change in methods of aiding these schools be postponed for the consideration of some future General Assembly.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS

Efforts have heretofore been made looking to the establishment of additional normal schools in different parts of the State.

The utility of such schools cannot be questioned. Their graduates, however, can be expected to accept positions as teachers in none but the strongest and most populous districts

of the State. These are limited in number when compared with the country schools scattered throughout the farming districts which comprise the great bulk of the area of the State.

I believe the larger schools are fairly well supplied with thoroughly educated and competent teachers, and that no great necessity now exists for better advantages to prepare this class of teachers for their calling. This cannot, however, be said of the weaker country schools.

Teachers who have spent considerable time and money in preparing for their avocation cannot afford to accept the compensation possible for these schools to pay. The result is, a class of teachers not sufficiently educated for their calling fill a very large number of our schools in country districts. These teachers cannot be blamed for their want of preparation. They have made all the wages paid in such schools will justify. The State owes, however, to both teachers of this class and their schools, more than it has ever done for them. There is but one way in which it can perform this duty, and that is by giving these teachers cheaper and more abundant opportunity to prepare for the work they are to perform.

I believe this can be more cheaply and better done by adopting in substance New York's system of training schools than in any other way.

This will require in our State no outlay of money to establish or maintain independent schools for the purpose mentioned. It can be accomplished by the selection at convenient points in the State of the desired number of schools from among our best academies and high schools, and aiding

these by legislative appropriations sufficient, at least, to make the tuition and necessary text books free to teachers attending, upon condition that they will for a given period each year establish and maintain under a competent teacher a class to be instructed in those studies and methods of teaching calculated to fit them for the performance of duties required of teachers in our smaller country schools.

COUNTY ROADS

It is generally conceded that our present system of preparing and maintaining county roads is defective and that legislation is required to remedy the defect.

Those who have given the subject most intelligent thought, I believe, have reached the conclusion that a portion at least of the highway tax in each county, exclusive of the bridge tax, should be paid in money, and that this should be expended under the supervision of a competent engineer in constructing and repairing roads over the most difficult places in the several road districts.

To make such a plan effective it will be necessary to provide for the condemnation of adjacent lands to an extent sufficient to provide for necessary drainage and power should be given the engineer to purchase needed material and contract for labor by the day or otherwise, as under the circumstances seems advisable. I believe with proper care in the selection of county surveyors the duties of this position could be safely assigned to them and their compensation for work in this line be paid from the highway fund without increasing the taxes of our people, and still give the counties a vastly more efficient method of improving county roads than that they now possess.

NATIONAL GUARD AT POMEROY

The recent storm which destroyed so much of the town of Pomeroy made it necessary to employ for a considerable time a comparatively large force of men to aid citizens in the protection of exposed property, and to perform other duties absolutely essential under the circumstances. The citizens of the town were powerless to supply this help and there was no practicable way by which it could be furnished as speedily as required except through the agency of the National Guard.

By verbal directions from myself General Greene at different times, as the exigencies of the case required, ordered details of men from Companies C and G of the Fourth regiment to perform these duties, both of which companies responded with the required number of men.

The aggregate expense of these details was $696.69. The statutes of the State do not, as I understand, contemplate the performance of duties of this character by the guard, and hence do not authorize payment therefor from the National Guard fund.

The catastrophe, however, in this case, was so sudden and so terrible that no other adequate means of supplying needed help was within the reach of any one, and humanity seemed to demand the action taken.

The Pomeroy Relief Committee paid the bills presented by the companies out of the funds contributed for the relief of the sufferers. Many of those injured in the storm are yet unable to care for themselves and the committee is still disbursing money to them.

They ask me to submit the facts for your consideration,

hoping you will feel that an appropriation should be made by which the amount paid the Guard can be returned to the fund contributed for the relief of sufferers.

CORPORATIONS

Our laws regulating the formation of private corporations in my judgment require revision.

They are too often used by designing men for fraudulent purposes, and more frequently by those who wish to embark in uncertain business enterprises and prefer to shift the chances of success or failure to the shoulders of stockholders and creditors, rather than assume them as individuals.

I do not believe the unqualified right to incorporate for any apparently lawful purpose should be extended to individuals, and there are still more serious objections to the right which now exists to frame articles of incorporation substantially to suit the will or purpose of the incorporators.

Since it is from the State they derive the power to exist it is clearly its duty to see that this power is not used to accomplish an intentional fraud or produce negligent injury to the public.

I believe the law should be so changed as to require that all articles of incorporation before being recorded shall be approved by some public officer charged with the duty of a careful inspection of all their provisions, and clothed with power to require before approval such changes in any of these as he deems essential for the protection of stockholders, creditors or the public at large. Nor should the duties of the officer stop here. Before a corporation should be permitted to commence business a further examination should

be made to know that it has in good faith complied with the requirements of its articles of incorporation, and especially to know that the capital stock required to be subscribed for and paid up to entitle it to commence business has been so subscribed in good faith and paid as provided in money or its actual equivalent, and this also should be officially certified.

As an indemnity to the State for the expense incurred in causing such examinations and approval, and also as partial compensation for the franchise bestowed, I would suggest that a fee of at least one hundred dollars be charged for the approval and recording of articles of incorporation in any case, and that this to a reasonable extent be proportionately increased to correspond with the capital stock authorized, the excess of actual expense of approval and recording to be paid into the treasury of the State.

STATE PRINTER

The printing bill of the State, paid almost entirely to the State Printer, during the last biennial period, was $56,590.82.

From sources which seem to me reliable, I learn that this is at least one-fourth more than it would now cost to hire the same amount and quality of work done by contract, with entirely responsible parties in our own State, if it could be divided and given in moderate quantities.

If I am correctly informed it is plain that the law should, in some way, be so changed as to save to the State the amount now unnecessarily paid for this work.

Permit me, therefore, to suggest that an impartial com-

mittee be selected from the members of your body in one house or the other charged with the duty of investigating this question. That said committee be authorized to call to its aid such witnesses as it deems necessary and to hear all persons voluntarily appearing before it, who have practical knowledge of the subject, and report its conclusions, with the evidence on which they are based, to the house appointing it, and if it appears from such report that a material saving to the State can be made by a change in existing laws relating to the public printing, that such change be made by proper legislation. I would suggest, also, that this investigation include an inquiry as to the actual cost of binding at the present time as compared with the compensation allowed by law.

PROHIBITION

Perhaps the most difficult question that will engage your attention is that of the repeal or continuance of our present prohibitory laws.

Much has been said in the recent past about continuing prohibition in localities where it is enforced, and giving to localities where the law is ignored some relief which will enable the people thereof to control the liquor traffic in their midst by methods applicable to these localities alone. It is perhaps unnecessary to call attention to the fact that under the constitution of this State all laws must be uniform in their operation, or to suggest that in the consideration of this difficult question you must proceed upon the theory that whatever change is made in the law must of necessity apply alike to all parts of the State.

It follows, as an irresistible conclusion, that the only way

in which prohibition in substance can be maintained in one locality and a different method of controlling the liquor traffic be in force in another, is through the aid of some kind of local option laws, which of themselves must be equally applicable to localities of the same character in every part of the State.

Upon the theory, therefore, that the law should be so changed as to legalize different modes of controlling this traffic in different localities, you will have but one question of difficulty to deal with, and that will relate solely to the political division of the State to which a local option law should be made applicable.

It seems certain, also, that this question must be narrowed to a choice between county and municipal and township local option.

I am unable to see any logical ground on which a law authorizing county local option can be defended.

The argument of greatest weight against our prohibitory law has always been the fact that in a government professedly controlled by its subjects in their own interest, residents of localities foreign to those to be affected, having no interest in and no knowledge of their wants, are permitted to dictate their policy upon a question that most vitally affects the immediate interests of one and in no manner the interests of the other.

The logic of this objection against State wide prohibition applies within narrow limits with all its force to county local option.

Under such a system townships however remote from a city, if within the limits of the county, could tie its hands

and dictate its policy in this respect and on the other hand a single city in a county, or a combination of two or more cities, if large enough, could force the licensed saloon into every other city, town and township of the county, no matter how unanimous any of these might be in their opposition to the same.

There are those who advocate what is known as the Ohio or Mulct plan of controlling the liquor traffic in this State.

Their plan, if I understand it, contemplates the apparent retention of our present prohibitory law in all its strictness in every part of the State with an additional provision fixing a penalty to be imposed at stated periods on those who follow the business of saloon keepers.

If this method is crystalized into law it must, I believe, under the circumstances existing in the State at this time be held to be a legislative enactment for the regulation of the liquor traffic, and inasmuch as all laws must be general in their application, it must also be held to have the same force and effect in all parts of the State that it has in any one part.

In spirit, if not in express language, such a statute would, if enacted, be in direct conflict with our present prohibitory laws, and being the last expression of the legislative will upon this subject (upon well settled principles of law governing the construction of statutes) must, in my judgment, be held by the courts to have repealed all former statutes with which it could not when honestly construed in the light of the circumstances under which it was enacted, be reconciled.

Such a construction would send the saloon into every locality of the State, subject only to the fine imposed for

maintaining it. Few, I apprehend, would favor such a change in our laws.

But suppose it is practicable to frame a law that will impose a fine, to be collected at stated intervals, on all persons who conduct the business of saloon keepers without interference with present laws, and that such a law could be put into practical operation in all localities where our prohibitory law is ignored, what would be its effect?

The State would stand before the world convicted of maintaining as part of its penal code a statute that it deliberately encourages its own subjects to violate. Without being subject to the penalties it inflicts upon its own citizens it would occupy the position of the equally guilty culprit who entices another to commit a crime.

Turning from this unpleasant feature of the subject to the practical workings of such a policy objections to it seem quite as great.

Under it there would be no possible way of regulating the class or number of men who would be expected to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage in a locality.

The business in the hands of the vilest men in a community would be as much protected by law as in those of the best, and a hundred would be as fully authorized to engage in it as one.

To throw around it any practical safeguards for the young, the weak or intemperate would be impossible.

To tie its own hands, to let this traffic loose upon any community without an effort to regulate or control it would, in my judgment, be a disgrace to the State and a crime against her citizens.

Passing from these considerations to the condition of those who, under such a policy, would undertake to conduct a business for which the law would furnish some excuse, at least, we are met with equally obstinate objections to such a plan.

The mulct or fine imposed and collected would furnish no protection to the man who paid it. However prompt he might be to meet the requirements of such a plan he would still be exposed to all the penalties of existing laws, and after having paid his fines regularly would still be liable to indictment, fine and imprisonment under the prohibitory laws of the State for the very sales he made on the faith of his supposed protection by reason of the mulct or fine he had liquidated.

Surely the State of Iowa cannot afford to put any class of her citizens in such a position.

Ohio has been guilty of no such error. Behind her mulct law there is no other to punish for the same offense.

If in the position of that State, with a constitutional provision in our way that would prevent the adoption of any method by which this traffic could be regulated by legal means, we might be justified in resorting to this method as the best attainable, but in such case it would be the only law of the State applicable thereto.

We are not, however, in such position. Our hands are in no manner tied. It seems to me, therefore, a plain duty of the law making power to provide for the control of the liquor traffic in Iowa by general statutes and to frame these upon the theory that their provisions, whatever they may be are to be equally applicable to, and equally faithfully enforced in, every part of the State.

It is scarcely necessary to add that I believe the true policy for the State to adopt on this subject, is municipal and township local option, with carefully guarded laws for the control of the traffic wherever legalized by a vote of the electors.

In this way alone is it possible to save to each locality affected by the law the right to regulate its provisions so as to meet the desires and requirements of its own people.

So important, however, does it seem to me that a practicable and legal method of regulating this traffic should be agreed upon that I cannot close this subject without expressing the hope that one and all of you will be guided by a single desire to give to your State an honorable method of controlling by law, and within the law, a traffic that the experience of mankind teaches should never be permitted to flourish outside of legal restraint, and yet that since the passage of our prohibitory law has been, in many cities and towns of our State, as untrammeled as it would have been in the absence of all law.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE BOIES.

[This message is followed by a "Summary of Reports" made to the Governor by State Officers, Commissioners, Boards of Trustees, and Superintendents of State Institutions.]

VETO MESSAGE

TO THE SENATE

MARCH 30, 1892

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 419—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the Senate of the State of Iowa:

I herewith return to your body in which it originated an act entitled "An Act to protect the makers of negotiable instruments in certain cases," together with my objections thereto, which make it seem to me a duty to withhold my approval thereof. There are at least two of these objections that seem conclusive against the bill. One presents a question of constitutional power,—the other of legislative policy.

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States among other things provides "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law," nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws:

Among the most valued and essential of natural rights is the right of competent persons to enter into contracts, the performance of which is not detrimental to the public welfare. That a contract made by persons in one place to be by mutual agreement performed in another, which can by no possibility affect the public at large nor even an individual outside of the parties making it, is not subject to the objec-

tion that it is in conflict with public policy or detrimental to public interests is a proposition too plain to require elaboration by argument.

If this act is within the powers conferred upon the legislature, then laws may be made which would deprive every citizen of the right to make any contract in regard to any matter to be performed in a place other than that in which it was made, and the reverse of this would be true that he could with equal facility be deprived of the right to provide that his contract should be performed at the place where made, and be compelled to seek other jurisdictions to accomplish its enforcement.

When the right of the legislature is conceded to interfere to this extent with the natural right of all men to make their own contracts in their own way in relation to any legitimate transaction in which they engage, there is left no restriction upon its power to nullify the natural right of all citizens to transact any business that requires the assent of two or more contracting parties.

These objections are intensified when in acts like that in question legislative bodies undertake to single out particular classes of individuals engaged in particular lines of business and limit their power to make contracts of a specified kind, while the laws concede to all persons engaged in other lines of business the full right to make identically the same kind of contracts in the transaction of every other kind of business.

Clearly such an act both "abridges the privileges and immunities of citizens" and denies to those affected thereby "the equal protection of the laws."

The second objection is not less conclusive to my mind. By the provisions of this act a transaction relating at least to one branch of business absolutely essential to the proper conduct of many of the most important industries of the country between parties competent to contract, however fairly and understandingly made, is so far as one of the parties thereto is concerned converted into a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state's prison, while the other party to the same transaction without whose assent and voluntary participation the offense could not have been committed is shielded from all liability.

A more serious objection even than this is found in the fact that an act innocent in itself, devoid of even moral turpitude; that invades no public or private right of a human being other than those engaged in it; that is fully and fairly understood by both of the contracting parties; that may at least be equally beneficial to both, is converted into a heinous crime a conviction of which may cause the infliction of penalties too appallingly serious to be considered in connection with acts such as are forbidden by this bill.

It is impossible for me to contemplate the punishment provided thereby for acts so harmless to the public, so slightly injurious if injurious at all to the individuals sought to be protected, without feeling that the consequences of such penalties have not received the consideration due so grave a subject, and I have, therefore, hastened to return the same with these necessarily poorly digested objections thereto, that such action may be taken before adjournment of your body as may be thought advisable by the members thereof.[1] (Signed) HORACE BOIES.

[1] Cf. *Journal of the Senate*, 1892, p. 699.

SPECIAL MESSAGES

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1890

From the Journal of the House of Representatives, p. 233

To the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to inform you that I have been officially notified of the resignation of Hon. J. S. Clarkson, as the member of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College from the Seventh Congressional District. Under section 2, chapter 76, laws of 1884, it becomes the duty of the General Assembly to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

HORACE BOIES

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 5, 1892

From the Iowa Legislative Documents for 1892, Vol. III

To the General Assembly:

In accordance with requirements of section 16, article 4, of the Constitution, I herewith transmit to you a report of each case of reprieve, commutation and pardon granted and the reason therefor, and also of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures were made, and the several amounts remitted, during my official term which closed January 20, 1892.

HORACE BOIES

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 20, 1892

From the Journal of the Senate, p. 228

To the General Assembly:

In accordance with the requirements of the statute I herewith transmit to you notification of vacancies in the Boards of Trustees of State Institutions, which are required to be filled by the General Assembly.

In trustees of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence, by resignation of Albert Reynolds, for term ending July, 1894. Filled temporarily by appointment July 30, 1890, of A. G. Case of Charles City, who resigned February 15, 1892.

In regents of State University, by resignation of Thomas S. Wright, for the term ending March 28, 1894. Filled July 1, 1890, by election of Carroll Wright, of Des Moines, by the Regents.

In trustees of the State Agricultural College, by resignation of Joseph Dysart, for term ending April 30, 1894. Filled August 11, 1891, by election of Cato Sells, of Vinton, by trustees.

In trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children, by resignation of Mrs. Sarah L. T. Hutchinson, for term ending April 30, 1896.

HORACE BOIES

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 11, 1894

From the Iowa Legislative Documents for 1894, Vol. IV

To the General Assembly:

In accordance with the requirements of section 16, article 4 of the Constitution, I herewith transmit to you a report of each case of reprieve, commutation and pardon granted and the reason therefor, and also of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures were made, and the several amounts remitted, during my official term which closed January 11, 1894.

HORACE BOIES

PROCLAMATIONS

ON MEMORIAL DAY

MAY 6, 1890

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 324—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, The Thirtieth day of May has by Congress and the General Assembly of this State been set aside as a public holiday, consecrated to the memory of the dead soldiers of the Republic; and

Whereas, It is meet for us as a people to profess our fealty to the principles for which the Nation's heroes fought and died, and to teach thus the virtues of valor and patriotism to our children:

Now, Therefore, I Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby request all the people of the commonwealth to refrain upon that day from all unnecessary labor and to join the surviving soldiers in eulogizing the deeds, and decorating the graves, of the dead comrades.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this sixth day of May, A. D., 1890.

HORACE BOIES.

By the Governor:

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

By C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

ON LABOR DAY

AUGUST 20, 1890

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 333—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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The General Assembly having established the first Monday in September as a legal holiday to be known as Labor Day, I, Horace Boies, Governor, hereby invite the people of Iowa to appropriately observe the same.

It is especially proper that the laboring people of the State should, upon this day assemble together and rejoice over the wonderful development of its material interests which their hands have so largely aided to accomplish.

I, therefore, urge that the usual avocations of our citizens be suspended, and that all unite on this occasion in rendering a suitable tribute of respect for a day designed to honor those whose strong arms are the shield of our nation as well as the source of our wealth.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at the Capitol, at Des Moines this 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1890, of the Independence of the United States the 115th, and of the State of Iowa the 44th.

(Signed) HORACE BOIES.

By the Governor:

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Sec. of State.

OFFERING A REWARD

SEPTEMBER 15, 1890

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 338—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about the ninth day of September, A. D., 1890, in the town of Anamosa, County of Jones, in the State of Iowa, George P. Fifield was feloniously murdered by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Now, Therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, such reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 15th day of September A. D. 1890.

HORACE BOIES.

By the Governor:

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

By C. S. BYRKIT, Deputy.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

SEPTEMBER 22, 1890

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 340—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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For a General Election, to be held Tuesday, November 4, 1890.

Pursuant to Law, I Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, it being the fourth day of that month of the year One thousand eight hundred and ninety, the offices hereinafter named are to be filled, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors of the State:

The office of Secretary of State;

The office of Auditor of State;

The office of Treasurer of State;

The office of Attorney General;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court;

The office of Clerk of the Supreme Court;

The office of Supreme Court Reporter;

The office of Railroad Commissioner.

By vote of the electors of the several Judicial Districts:

The office of Judge of the District Court, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3, Chapter 134, Laws of the Twenty-first General Assembly, as follows:

The First Judicial District, two Judges;

The Second Judicial District, for the unexpired term of Dell Stuart, said office being now temporarily filled by E. L. Burton;

The Second Judicial District, three Judges;
The Third Judicial District, two Judges;
The Fourth Judicial District, three Judges;
The Fifth Judicial District, three Judges;
The Sixth Judicial District, three Judges;
The Seventh Judicial District, three Judges;
The Eighth Judicial District, one Judge;
The Ninth Judicial District, three Judges;
The Tenth Judicial District, three Judges;
The Eleventh Judicial District, three Judges;
The Twelfth Judicial District, one Judge;
The Thirteenth Judicial District, two Judges;
The Fourteenth Judicial District, one Judge;
The Fifteenth Judicial District, three Judges;
The Sixteenth Judicial District, two Judges;
The Seventeenth Judicial District, one Judge;
The Eighteenth Judicial District, two Judges;

By vote of the Electors of the Several Congressional Districts:

The office of Representative in Congress from each of said Districts.

By vote of the Electors of the Thirty-third Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Buchanan and Delaware:

The office of Senator in the General Assembly from said District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Edward P. Seeds.

And I do further proclaim and give notice to the qualified electors of the State that at said General Election there will be and is submitted to the people, in pursuance of the

requirements of Section 3, Article X, of the Constitution, and Chapter 127 of the Acts of the Twenty-third General Assembly, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same" which question shall be written or printed on each ballot—and at the end of said question the word "Yes" or "No" shall be written or printed on such ballot.

Whereof all electors throughout the State will take due notice, and the sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this twenty-second day
(SEAL) of September in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth, and of the State of Iowa the forty-fourth.

(Signed) HORACE BOIES.

By the Governor:

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

ON FILLING A VACANCY IN CONGRESS

OCTOBER 3, 1890

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 343—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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For an Election for Representative in Congress from the Seventh Congressional District:

Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of Representative in Congress from the Seventh Congressional District, comprising the counties of Story, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, and Marion, in consequence of the resignation of Edwin H. Conger:

Now, Therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby order that at the time of holding the General Election, to-wit: on Tuesday, the fourth day of November, A. D. 1890, the electors of the Seventh Congressional District shall also choose a Representative in Congress, in place of the said Edwin H. Conger, whose term of office began on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1889, and would have expired on the third day of March, A. D. 1891.

Whereof, all electors throughout said District will take due notice and the sheriffs of the several counties therein will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this third day of October, A. D. 1890, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and ninety, of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and fifteenth and of the State of Iowa the forty-fourth.

HORACE BOIES.

By the Governor:

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 11, 1890

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 349—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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In accord with a proclamation of the President of the United States, and a custom established by our forefathers, I, Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa, recommend that Thursday, November 27, 1890, be set apart as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and plenty so generously vouchsafed to us during the year that is now drawing to a close, and in pursuance of the recommendations in the proclamation aforesaid, I hereby invite the people of this State on that day to cease from their labors, and meet in their accustomed places of worship, and around their own firesides, and render thanks to him who is the author of all our blessings, and humbly invoke his protection in the future.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of
(S) Iowa to be affixed this 11th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

HORACE BOIES.

By the Governor:

C. D. HAM,

Private Secretary.

OFFERING A REWARD

FEBRUARY 7, 1891

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 360—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about the 31st day of December, A. D. 1890, in the town of Teed's Grove, County of Clinton, in the State of Iowa, C. H. Wessels, was feloniously murdered by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Now, Therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to be paid to the person or persons who may discover and make known the evidence which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of said crime.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this seventh day of February A. D. 1891.

(Signed) HORACE BOIES.

OFFERING A REWARD

FEBRUARY 28, 1891

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 361—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about the 8th day of June, A. D., 1890, the crime of Arson, was committed upon the barn of A. A. Quegg, in the Township of Yell, Webster

County, Iowa, by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Now, Therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to be paid to the person or persons who may discover and make known the evidence which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of said crime.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 28th day of February, A. D. 1891.

[Horace Boies]

ON MEMORIAL DAY

May 18, 1891

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 368—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

The 30th day of May having been made a holiday by act of the Legislature of this State and set aside by custom as a memorial day, consecrated to the departed soldiers of the republic, I, Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa, do hereby recommend that the people of the State on that day unite in appropriate services for such occasion, not only as a token of respect for the dead, but as a means of preserving a just appreciation of our obligations and duties to the government that protects us.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set

my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State.

Done at Des Moines this 18th day of May, A. D. 1891.

(Signed) HORACE BOIES.

ON LABOR DAY

AUGUST 25, 1891

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 373—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

The first Monday in September having been declared a legal holiday by the legislature to be known as Labor Day,

I, Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa, hereby recommend that on that day the laboring classes assemble together and rejoice as they rightfully may do over the wonderful development of their State whose prosperity in the past is so largely due to their efforts, and consult as to measures calculated to advance their own interest in the future. And I hereby recommend that the usual avocations of all our citizens be suspended on that day and that all unite in rendering to the manual laborers of our State that tribute of respect to which they are justly entitled.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1891.

(Signed) HORACE BOIES.

OFFERING A REWARD

SEPTEMBER 9, 1891

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 375—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about the first day of October A. D. 1889, in the Township of Harlan, County of Shelby, in the State of Iowa, James Robertson was feloniously murdered by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Now, Therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars to be paid to the person or persons who will discover and make known the place where the body of said Robertson is concealed, if such evidence with that already known is sufficient to convict and does convict the perpetrators of such crime.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this ninth day of September A. D. 1891.

(Signed) HORACE BOIES.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

SEPTEMBER 28, 1891

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 388—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Pursuant to law, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, it being the third day of that month, of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, the offices hereinafter named are to be filled, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors of the State:

The office of Governor of the State;

The office of Lieutenant-Governor;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court;

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction;

The office of Railroad Commissioner.

By vote of the electors of the several Senatorial Districts designated below: The office of Senator in the General Assembly from each of said Districts, to-wit:

The Second District, composed of the counties of Jefferson and Van Buren;

The Third District, composed of the counties of Appanoose and Davis;

The Fourth District, composed of the counties of Wayne and Lucas;

The Fifth District, composed of the counties of Ringgold, Decatur and Union;

The Sixth District, composed of the counties of Taylor and Adams;

The Eighth District, composed of the counties of Mills and Montgomery;

The Eleventh District, composed of the counties of Warren and Clarke;

The Fourteenth District, composed of the county of Mahaska;

The Fifteenth District, composed of the counties of Marion and Monroe;

The Sixteenth District, composed of the counties of Madison and Adair;

The Seventeenth District, composed of the counties of Audubon, Dallas and Guthrie;

The Nineteenth District, composed of the county of Pottawattamie;

The Twenty-third District, composed of the county of Jackson;

The Twenty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Jones and Cedar;

The Twenty-fifth District, composed of the counties of Johnson and Iowa;

The Twenty-sixth District, composed of the county of Linn;

The Twenty-seventh District, composed of the counties of Webster and Calhoun;

The Twenty-eighth District, composed of the county of Marshall;

The Thirty-first District, composed of the counties of Story and Boone;

The Thirty-second District, composed of the county of Woodbury;

The Thirty-third District, composed of the counties of Buchanan and Delaware;

The Thirty-sixth District, composed of the county of Clayton;

The Thirty-ninth District, composed of the counties of Butler and Bremer;

The Fortieth District, composed of the counties of Allamakee and Fayette;

The Forty-first District, composed of the counties of Mitchell, Worth and Winnebago;

The Forty-third District, composed of the counties of Cerro Gordo, Franklin and Hancock;

The Forty-sixth District, composed of the counties of Ida, Cherokee, and Plymouth;

The Forty-seventh District, composed of the counties of Kossuth, Emmet, Dickinson, Clay and Palo Alto;

The Forty-ninth District, composed of the counties of O'Brien, Osceola, Lyon and Sioux.

By vote of the electors of the several Representative Districts: The office of Representative in the General Assembly, the apportionment being as follows:

For the First (Lee), Twenty-first (Des Moines), Thirty-first (Pottawattamie), Thirty-seventh (Polk), Forty-third (Scott), Forty-fifth (Clinton), Forty-eighth (Linn), Fifty-eighth (Woodbury), and Sixty-ninth (Dubuque) Districts, two Representatives each.

For the Second (Van Buren), Third (Davis), Fourth (Appanoose), Fifth (Wayne), Sixth (Decatur), Seventh (Ringgold), Eighth (Taylor), Ninth (Page), Tenth (Fremont), Eleventh (Mills), Twelfth (Montgomery), Thir-

teenth (Adams), Fourteenth (Union), Fifteenth (Clarke), Sixteenth (Lucas), Seventeenth (Monroe), Eighteenth (Wapello), Nineteenth (Jefferson), Twentieth (Henry), Twenty-second (Louisa), Twenty-third (Washington), Twenty-fourth (Keokuk), Twenty-fifth (Mahaska), Twenty-sixth (Marion), Twenty-seventh (Warren), Twenty-eighth (Madison), Twenty-ninth (Adair), Thirtieth (Cass), Thirty-second (Harrison), Thirty-third (Shelby), Thirty-fourth (Audubon), Thirty-fifth (Guthrie), Thirty-sixth (Dallas), Thirty-eighth (Jasper), Thirty-ninth (Poweshiek), Fortieth (Iowa), Forty-first (Johnson), Forty-second (Muscatine), Forty-fourth (Cedar), Forty-sixth (Jackson), Forty-seventh (Jones), Forty-ninth (Benton), Fiftieth (Tama), Fifty-first (Marshall), Fifty-second (Story), Fifty-third (Boone), Fifty-fourth (Greene), Fifty-fifth (Carroll), Fifty-sixth (Crawford), Fifty-seventh (Monona and Ida), Fifty-ninth (Cherokee), Sixtieth (Sac), Sixty-first (Calhoun), Sixty-second (Webster), Sixty-third (Hamilton), Sixty-fourth (Hardin), Sixty-fifth (Grundy), Sixty-sixth (Black Hawk), Sixty-seventh (Buchanan), Sixty-eighth (Delaware), Seventieth (Clayton), Seventy-first (Fayette), Seventy-second (Bremer), Seventy-third (Butler), Seventy-fourth (Franklin), Seventy-fifth (Wright), Seventy-sixth (Humboldt and Pocahontas), Seventy-seventh (Buena Vista) Seventy-eighth (Plymouth), Seventy-ninth (Sioux), Eightieth (Lyon and O'Brien), Eighty-first (Osceola and Clay), Eighty-second (Dickinson, Emmet, and Palo Alto), Eighty-third (Kossuth and Hancock), Eighty-fourth (Cerro Gordo), Eighty-fifth (Floyd), Eighty-sixth (Chickasaw), Eighty-seventh (Allamakee), Eighty-eighth (Winneshiek), Eighty-ninth (How-

ard), Ninetieth (Mitchell), Ninety-first (Worth and Winnebago) Districts, one Representative each;

By vote of the electors of the First Judicial District, composed of the counties of Lee and Des Moines:

The office of District Judge in said District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles H. Phelps, and now temporarily filled by James D. Smythe:

By vote of the electors of the Tenth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Washington and Henry:

The office of Senator from said District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John S. Woolson.

By vote of the electors of the Thirteenth Senatorial District, composed of the county of Wapello:

The office of Senator from said District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Peter G. Ballingall.

Whereof all electors throughout the State will take due notice, and the Sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth, and of the State of Iowa the forty-fifth.

(Signed) HORACE BOIES.

ON A SPECIAL ELECTION TO FILL A VACANCY IN THE SENATE

OCTOBER 22, 1891

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 386—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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For a Special Election for Senator in the General Assembly from the Twenty-second Senatorial District.

Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of Senator in the General Assembly from the twenty-second Senatorial District, comprising the county of Clinton, in consequence of the resignation of P. B. Wolfe,

Now, Therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby order a special election to be held in the Twenty-second Senatorial District, comprising the said county of Clinton on Tuesday the third day of November, A. D. 1891, for the purpose of choosing a Senator in the General Assembly in place of said P. B. Wolfe, whose term of office began on the second Monday in January, A. D., 1890, and will expire on the second Monday in January, A. D. 1894.

Whereof all electors throughout said District will take due notice, and the Sheriff of the said county will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Sioux City, this twenty-second day of October, A. D. 1891, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

(Signed) HORACE BOIES.

OFFERING A REWARD

NOVEMBER 10, 1891

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 388—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about the twenty-second day of August, A. D., 1891, near the town of Thornton, County of Cerro Gordo, in the State of Iowa, Peter Larson was feloniously murdered by some person or persons unknown to the authorities:

Now, Therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars, to be paid to the person or persons who will discover and make known the place where the body of said Peter Larson is concealed, if such evidence with that already known is sufficient to convict and does convict the perpetrators of said crime.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 10th day of November, A. D. 1891.

HORACE BOIES.

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 16, 1892

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 390—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

The past has been a year of great prosperity with us. Nature in everything that pertains to the welfare of our

State has been bountiful in the extreme. We have been favored with general health among all our people and have been preserved from public calamities of every kind.

To that divine providence which controls the destinies of individuals as well as those of Nations and of States, we are each indebted for the multitude of blessings that have fallen to our lot. It is meet that in a reverent way we return thanks for these.

Therefore in accordance with custom and because of a just sense of gratitude to the Author of our being for his kind care over us, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby appoint Thursday, November 26, 1891, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer and hereby request that on such day the people of our State abstain from their usual avocations and assemble in their respective places of worship and around their own firesides, and return thanks to Merciful Creator for the blessings bestowed upon us, and offer up prayers for a continuance of that Divine pleasure which has so generously protected us, and implore its interposition in behalf of the unfortunate in every part of the world.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the one hundred and sixteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

HORACE BOIES.

ON THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA

DECEMBER 22, 1891

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 397—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Hundreds of thousands of our fellow beings are famishing in portions of the Russian Empire. Through sources wholly reliable it is learned that the government thereof, whose sympathies we have shared in great perils of our own, will thankfully welcome every gift we send for the relief of its destitute subjects, and that our own government will cheerfully approve of all that can be done in this direction.

Through a communication addressed to a prominent citizen of Iowa, by Miss Clara Barton, "President of the American National Red Cross" a prominent branch of the largest charitable organization in the world, having its representatives and auxiliary societies in every nation of the earth, I am informed that if desired a representative from this society will personally supervise the distribution of all we can give.

I have taken the liberty to appoint, subject to their approval, a committee of one from each of the congressional districts of the state and to invite the gentlemen selected to meet at the Capitol in Des Moines on Tuesday the 29th inst. and arrange for the appointment of sub-committees in each of the counties of the state.

Never has providence been more generous to the people of Iowa than during the year that is just passing away. Never have her harvests been more abundant or her people more able to give, and never has a more pathetic appeal to

her sympathies or a more urgent demand upon her charity been poured into the ears of her citizens than that which comes to-day from the afflicted portions of Russia.

Let us be sure that these are not unheeded. Let every one prepare to give according to his ability. From the farms of Iowa let us send train loads of corn and oats and of wheat and rye wherever these can be spared. Let the cities and towns contribute money to convert these into flour and meal fit for food and supplement them as far as possible with canned and corned meats. Let the Railways aid in transporting our gifts to the sea-board, and let us hope that the charity of our own and other people will be sufficient to deliver in the sea ports of the Russian Empire ample food to keep from every door the most horrible of earthly afflictions, the dreadful specter that enters every home and rends every heart when famine prevails.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 22d day of December, A. D., 1891.

HORACE BOIES.

ON A SPECIAL ELECTION TO FILL A VACANCY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 1, 1892

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 399—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

For a special election for member of the House of Representatives in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly from the Seventy-eighth Representative District.

Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of member of the House of Representatives from the Seventy-eighth Representative District, comprising the county of Plymouth, in consequence of the resignation of M. G. Mills:

Now, Therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby order a special election to be held in the Seventy-eighth representative district, comprising the said county of Plymouth, on Monday the eleventh day of January, A. D., 1892, for the purpose of choosing a Member of the House of Representatives, in place of said M. G. Mills, whose term of office began on the first day of January, A. D. 1892, and will expire on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1893.

Whereof all electors throughout said district will take due notice and the Sheriff of said county will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this first day of January, A. D., 1892.

HORACE BOIES.

OFFERING A REWARD

MARCH 22, 1892

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 412—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about October 28, 1891, in the City of Ottumwa, County of Wapello, State of Iowa, L. A. Stevens was feloniously murdered by some person or persons unknown to the authorities;

Now, Therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, such reward to be paid upon conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal (SEAL) of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 22d day of March, A. D. 1892.

HORACE BOIES.

ON MEMORIAL DAY

MAY 21, 1892

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 441—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

The 30th day of May, having been made a legal holiday, consecrated to the memories of the departed soldiers of the Republic, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby recommend that all the people of the State on that day unite in appropriate services for such occasion, both as a mark of reverence for the memory of our departed soldiers and to renew our devotion to the government whose chief bulwark must ever be found in the loyal love of its subjects.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, this 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

HORACE BOIES.

ON THE FLOOD AT SIOUX CITY

MAY 24, 1892

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 441—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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The flood calamity at Sioux City on the 18th inst. greatly exceeds the early estimates of her citizens.

Most careful and painstaking calculations of many of her leading citizens now place the number of families that have been rendered homeless thereby at about one thousand, and the number of people of all ages that are rendered destitute at five thousand.

One hundred and sixty-seven dwellings were swept away and entirely destroyed and about seven hundred are rendered untenable for the present. These dwellings were the homes of the laboring classes. Nearly everything in them was destroyed, clothing, beds and bedding, furniture and all. To supply this multitude with the bare necessities of life will require the expenditure of nearly or quite two hundred thousand dollars.

Boundless as are the charities of the people of that city and anxious as they have been to care for their own the task is immeasurably beyond their power to perform. They must have help from others or these unfortunates must suffer.

To all who can aid in relieving their distress these sufferers may rightfully appeal.

To the people of Iowa this appeal comes with pathetic force. Let these respond at once. I beg to suggest that the Mayors of the several cities and towns of the State and all others who are charitably disposed to take immediate steps

to organize committees of both ladies and gentlemen and commence at once the work of collecting and forwarding to the Mayor of Sioux City such aid as can reasonably be supplied by each community of the State.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 24th day of May A. D. 1892.

HORACE BOIES.

ON COLUMBUS DAY

AUGUST 2, 1892

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 445—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

At the instance of the executive committee of the National Public School Celebration of "Columbus Day" a bill was recently passed by Congress and approved by the President making October 21st the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus a general holiday. In keeping with the spirit and purposes of this act and to kindle and keep alive in the hearts of the children of our state a patriotic devotion to their country and its institutions, I, Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa, do hereby recommend that the day aforesaid, be observed by the people of the state as a general public school holiday. That the usual business of our citizens be suspended and they as individuals or members of the civil or military organizations of the State to which they belong unite in appropriate exercises for the celebration of said day.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, this 2nd day of August, A. D., 1892.

HORACE BOIES.

ON LABOR DAY

AUGUST 23, 1892

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 447—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the People of Iowa:

The first Monday in September having been set apart by the General Assembly as a legal holiday to be known as Labor Day, I, Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa, do hereby recommend that her people suspend their usual vocations on that day and unite in appropriate exercises to make manifest their appreciation of the manual laborers of the State and their gratitude to them for the wonderful development of our great Commonwealth to which they have so largely contributed in the past, and our continued dependence upon their efforts to maintain its prosperity in the future.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 23d day of August, A. D. 1892.

HORACE BOIES.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

October 1, 1892

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 451—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Pursuant to law, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, it being the eighth day of that month, of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the offices hereinafter named are to be filled, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors of the State:

The office of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, to be filled by the choice of thirteen Electors;

The office of Secretary of State;

The office of Auditor of State;

The office of Treasurer of State;

The office of Attorney General;

The office of Railroad Commissioner.

By vote of the Electors of each of the eleven Congressional Districts:

The office of Representative in Congress from each of said districts.

By vote of the electors of the following Judicial Districts, the office of Judge of the District Court, as follows:

In the Second Judicial District, by the election of one Judge for the term expiring December 31, 1894, said office being now temporarily filled by Joseph C. Mitchell;

In the Fourth Judicial District, by the election of one

Judge for the term expiring December 31, 1894, said office being now temporarily filled by Anthony Van Wagenen;

In the Seventh Judicial District, by the election of one Judge for the term expiring December 31, 1894, said office being now temporarily filled by Allen J. House; and by the election of one Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Andrew Howat, said office being now temporarily filled by P. B. Wolfe;

In the Tenth Judicial District, by the election of one Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of D. J. Lenehan, said office being now temporarily filled by Fred O'Donnell.

In the Twelfth Judicial District, by the election of one Judge for the full term, to succeed George W. Ruddick;

In the Fourteenth Judicial District, by the election of one Judge for the full term to succeed Lot Thomas;

In the Fifteenth Judicial District, by the election of one Judge for the full term to succeed N. W. Macy;

In the Seventeenth Judicial District, by the election of one Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of L. G. Kinne, said office being now temporarily filled by John R. Caldwell;

By vote of the Electors of the Thirty-first Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Story and Boone:

The office of Senator from said District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas C. McColl;

Whereof all Electors throughout the State will take due notice and the Sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set

my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth and of the State of Iowa the forty-sixth.

HORACE BOIES.

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 12, 1892

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 457—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the People of Iowa:

Each returning year furnishes abundant cause for gratitude to him who is the author of all our blessings. In that which is drawing to a close our people have been favored with general health; saved from great public calamities of every kind, and blessed with sufficient of the rewards of industry to keep hunger and want from all our homes.

It is meet that in a reverent way we return thanks for this.

Now, therefore, following a time honored custom of the people of this nation and in accordance with a proclamation of the President of the United States, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby designate Thursday, November 24, 1892, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer, and earnestly recommend that on such day the inhabitants

of our state put aside their accustomed labors, assemble in their respective places of worship and around their own firesides and give thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for his watchful care over us in the past and implore its merciful continuance in the future.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this twelfth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth and of the State of Iowa the forty-sixth.

HORACE BOIES.

ON MEMORIAL DAY

MAY 18, 1893

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 483—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, the 30th day of May in each year has been duly declared a legal holiday and thus consecrated to the memory of the departed soldiers of the Republic:

Now, Therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby recommend that all people of the State on that day unite in appropriate services for such occasion as a mark of grateful reverence for the memories of those who imperilled their own lives that their country might live and to renew again the pledge of our devotion to this gov-

ernment whose only impregnable bulwark must ever be found in the loyal love of its subjects.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, this 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

HORACE BOIES.

ON THE STORM AT POMEROY

JULY 7, 1893

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 491 — in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the People of Iowa:

From a personal examination of the ruin wrought by the storm of last evening, I find forty-two are already dead and upwards of 100 are seriously injured in this town, which had a population of 1,000. The great bulk of the residence portion of the town is completely destroyed and hundreds of families are homeless and destitute. In at least one town west of here eight or ten are said to have been killed and many injured.

Necessity for aid is imperative. The good people in towns adjacent to Pomeroy have supplied the immediate wants for food and clothing, but it is impossible for them to supply all that will be needed in the future. Money, however, is the great necessity of the hour. We must not only help these people to live, but we must aid them to rebuild their destroyed homes.

Permit me to recommend that in every city and town of the State immediate steps be instituted by the mayors and municipal officers to organize relief committees and promptly proceed to collect and forward aid. This may be directed to the "Relief Committee of Pomeroy, Iowa," which will be organized during the day and will consist of thoroughly responsible persons of this and other towns, so that the aid will be fairly and equitably distributed to all who are in want. Citizens of Iowa it is no exaggeration for me to say that no more deserving appeal was ever made to you for aid. Be sure that you are both prompt and liberal.

Done at the town of Pomeroy this seventh day of July, A. D., 1893.

HORACE BOIES,
Governor of Iowa.

ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM M. STONE

JULY 19, 1893

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 492—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

I regret to announce to the People of Iowa the death of their former Governor, William M. Stone, who died at his home in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on the 18th inst. and whose remains will be interred with appropriate funeral ceremonies at his old home in Knoxville, Iowa, on the twenty-first of this month.

Governor Stone was first elected to the office of Chief Magistrate of Iowa in the fall of 1863, and held the same

from 1864 to 1867 both inclusive, discharging its various duties to the credit of himself and the honor of his State.

As an appropriate mark of respect to his memory it is recommended that all flags on public buildings of the State be displayed at half mast until after the funeral, and on the day thereof, to-wit: the 21st of July this office will be closed.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this nineteenth day of July, 1893.

HORACE BOIES.

ON LABOR DAY

AUGUST 18, 1893

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 500—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

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Attention is called to the fact that the first Monday in September of each recurring year is by law declared a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Day, in view of which I, Horace Boies, Governor, do hereby recommend that on that day, it being the Fourth day of September in the present year, all classes unite in appropriate exercises for such occasion, and in rendering to the manual laborers of Iowa, lasting gratitude, so justly due them for their great work in the development of the natural resources of our beloved State, and in advancing her to her present proud position among her sisters, in the greatest and best of all Republics.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this eighteenth day of August, 1893.

HORACE BOIES,
Governor of Iowa.

OFFERING A REWARD

SEPTEMBER 12, 1893

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 502—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about the sixth day of September, A. D., 1893, near the city of Fort Madison, Lee County, State of Iowa, Herman Autelman was feloniously murdered by one Alfred Anderson; and

Whereas, the said Alfred Anderson has so far managed to evade arrest for said crime and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority vested in me by law do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the said Alfred Anderson, said reward to be paid upon his conviction.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this twelfth day of September, A. D. 1893.

HORACE BOIES.

ON THE GENERAL ELECTION

October 3, 1893

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 504—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Pursuant to Law, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, it being the seventh day of the month, of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, the offices hereinafter named are to be filled, to-wit:

By vote of all the electors of the State:

The office of Governor of the State;

The office of Lieutenant-Governor;

The office of Judge of the Supreme Court;

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction;

The office of Railroad Commissioner.

By vote of the electors of the several Senatorial Districts designated below: The office of Senator in the General Assembly from each of said Districts, to-wit:

The First District composed of the County of Lee;

The Seventh District composed of the Counties of Fremont and Page;

The Ninth District composed of the County of Des Moines;

The Tenth District, composed of the Counties of Washington and Henry;

The Thirteenth District composed of the County of Wapello;

The Eighteenth District composed of the Counties of Cass and Shelby;

The Twentieth District composed of the Counties of Muscatine and Louisa;

The Twenty-first District, composed of the County of Scott;

The Twenty-second District, composed of the County of Clinton;

The Twenty-ninth District, composed of the County of Jasper;

The Twelfth District, composed of the Counties of Keokuk and Poweshiek;

The Thirtieth District, composed of the County of Polk;

Thirty-fourth District, composed of the Counties of Harrison, Monona and Crawford;

Thirty-fifth District, composed of the County of Dubuque;

The Thirty-seventh District, composed of the Counties of Wright, Hamilton and Hardin;

Thirty-eighth District, composed of the Counties of Black Hawk and Grundy;

Forty-second District, composed of the Counties of Winneshiek and Howard;

Forty-fourth District, composed of the Counties of Floyd and Chickasaw:

Forty-fifth District, composed of the Counties of Tama and Benton;

Forty-eighth District, composed of the Counties of Greene, Carroll and Sac;

Fiftieth District, composed of the Counties of Buena Vista, Humboldt and Pocahontas;

The Sixteenth District, composed of the Counties of Madison and Adair, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. L. Hager;

The Thirty-ninth District, composed of the Counties of Butler and Bremer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. S. Smith;

By vote of the electors of the several Representative Districts:

The office of Representative in the General Assembly, the apportionment being as follows:

For the First (Lee), Twenty-first (Des Moines), Thirty-first (Pottawattamie), Thirty-seventh (Polk), Forty-third (Scott), Forty-fifth (Clinton), Forty-eighth (Linn), Fifty-eighth (Woodbury), and Sixty-ninth (Dubuque) Districts, two Representatives each.

For the Second (Van Buren), Third (Davis), Fourth (Appanoose), Fifth (Wayne), Sixth (Decatur), Seventh (Ringgold), Eighth (Taylor), Ninth (Page), Tenth (Fremont), Eleventh (Mills), Twelfth (Montgomery), Thirteenth (Adams), Fourteenth (Union), Fifteenth (Clarke), Sixteenth (Lucas), Seventeenth (Monroe), Eighteenth (Wapello), Nineteenth (Jefferson), Twentieth (Henry), Twenty-second (Louisa), Twenty-third (Washington), Twenty-fourth (Keokuk), Twenty-fifth (Mahaska), Twenty-sixth (Marion), Twenty-seventh (Warren), Twenty-eighth (Madison), Twenty-ninth (Adair), Thirtieth (Cass), Thirty-second (Harrison), Thirty-third (Shelby), Thirty-fourth (Audubon), Thirty-fifth (Guthrie), Thirty-sixth (Dallas), Thirty-eighth (Jasper), Thirty-ninth (Poweshiek), Fortieth (Iowa), Forty-first (Johnson), Forty-second (Muscatine), Forty-fourth (Cedar), Forty-sixth (Jackson), Forty-seventh (Jones), Forty-ninth (Benton), Fiftieth (Tama), Fifty-first (Marshall), Fifty-second (Story), Fifty-third (Boone),

Fifty-fourth (Greene), Fifty-fifth (Carroll), Fifty-sixth (Crawford), Fifty-seventh (Monona and Ida), Fifty-ninth (Cherokee), Sixtieth (Sac), Sixty-first (Calhoun), Sixty-second (Webster), Sixty-third (Hamilton), Sixty-fourth (Hardin), Sixty-fifth (Grundy), Sixty-sixth (Black Hawk), Sixty-seventh (Buchanan), Sixty-eighth (Delaware), Seventieth (Clayton), Seventy-first (Fayette), Seventy-second (Bremer), Seventy-third (Butler), Seventy-fourth (Franklin), Seventy-fifth (Wright and Hancock), Seventy-sixth (Humboldt and Pocahontas), Seventy-seventh (Buena Vista), Seventy-eighth (Plymouth), Seventy-ninth (Sioux), Eightieth (O'Brien and Lyon), Eighty-first (Osceola, Emmet and Dickinson), Eighty-sixth (Chickasaw), Eighty-seventh (Allamakee), Eighty-eighth (Winneshiek), Eighty-ninth (Howard), Ninetieth (Mitchell), Ninety-first (Worth and Winnebago) Districts, one Representative each;

By vote of the electors of the Eleventh Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Boone, Franklin, Hamilton, Hardin, Marshall, Story, Webster and Wright:

The office of District Judge in said District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. L. Stevens.

Whereof all electors throughout the State will take due notice, and the sheriffs of the several counties will take official notice and be governed accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this third day of October, in the year of our Lord on thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, of the Independence

of the United States the one hundred and eighteenth, and of the State of Iowa the forty-seventh.

HORACE BOIES.

ON THANKSGIVING

NOVEMBER 16, 1893

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 515—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

To the People of Iowa:

At the close of another year it is meet and proper that, following the beautiful custom that has been so long maintained in our beloved State and nation, we should give thanks for the manifold blessings that have been bestowed upon us as a people.

To that Divine Providence which controls the destinies of individuals as well as those of nations and States, which has preserved our State from pestilence and disease and caused a harvest sufficiently bountiful to supply not only our needs, but to feed the hungry beyond our borders, we are indebted for a multitude of blessings.

Therefore, that all may acknowledge their dependence upon an All-Wise Providence, and in some public manner give expression to their feelings of gratitude and in conformity with the recommendation of the President of the United States, I, Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa, do hereby appoint Thursday, November 30th, 1893, as a day of general Thanksgiving and prayer and suggest that on such day the people of our State refrain from their customary avocations

and assemble in their usual places of worship and around their own firesides and return thanks for the blessings bestowed upon us, and offer up prayers for a continuance of the Divine pleasure which has so generously protected us and implore its mediation in behalf of the unfortunate in every part of the world.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Iowa, this sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the one hundred and eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

HORACE BOIES.

OFFERING A REWARD

DECEMBER 1, 1893

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 519—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on or about November 18, 1893, near the City of Cherokee, County of Cherokee, State of Iowa, John H. Beal was feloniously murdered by some person or persons unknown to the authorities;

Now, Therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery of the person or persons guilty of said crime to the proper authorities, said reward to be paid upon final conviction.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this first day of December, A. D. 1893.

HORACE BOIES.

OFFERING A REWARD

DECEMBER 1, 1893

From MS. Copy of Executive Journal, Vol. VIII, p. 520—in the Office of the Governor, Des Moines

Whereas, I am satisfied that on the night of August 16, 1893, in Tilden Township, Cherokee County, State of Iowa, Martin Sholtz and Mrs. Martin Sholtz were feloniously murdered by some person or persons unknown to the authorities;

Now, therefore, I, Horace Boies, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons guilty of said crime, said reward to be paid upon final conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this first day of December, A. D., 1893.

HORACE BOIES.

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